

MAGAZINE OF THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS

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A Word to Local Secretaries.

A number of complaints have been received by the General Secretary-Treasurer from local secretaries in objection to delinquent notices served on them.

In a number of cases the local does not really rank among the delinquent ones, but have been classified as such through the negligence of its secretary-treasurer. The reason for this is plain. A number of local secretaries who are able enough in performing the several duties of their offices, are woefully lax in their knowledge of the International Constitution, particularly such sections that have a direct bearing on the duties intrusted to them. We refer to sections 52 and 53 and quote them here in order that we may be better understood:

"SECTION 52. Local secretary-treasurers shall fill out the regular official monthly report blank, giving thereon the number of members who have been initiated, reinstated or suspended, and the total number of members in good standing, along with the names of all members who have been suspended or expelled during the preceding month. He shall read the report to his Local Union at the first meeting in the month for approval and at once seal, sign and forward the same to headquarters.

"SEC. 53. Any local unions falsifying reports or neglecting to report for three consecutive months shall stand suspended from the International Brotherhood."

The members of each Local should see to it that their secretary makes out his report each month, and that it is read in the meeting. The Constitution states specifically that failure to report for three consecutive months lays the Local open to suspension.

There are a number of local secretaries who order stamps enough to last them two, and

sometimes three months, but do not send in their monthly report. In cases of this kind it is utterly impossible for the General Secretary to understand but that the order covers the per capita of the Local for the month in which he receives the order. As an instance we will say that Local No. — orders 600 stamps in October, but does not send in a report of membership. The General Secretary enters the order on his books giving the Local credit for per capita on 600 members. But in truth the local secretary thinks he is paying his Local's tax in advance on 200 members. The General Secretary does not receive an order for stamps again, and in December notifies the Local that it is in arrears.

If a report had been received stating how many members there were in the Local it would be understood in the General Office that per capita tax was paid for three months instead of one.

Local secretaries should see to it that their report is sent in to the General Secretary every month.



BRUTAL LIE NAILED.

Chicago Liverymen Did Not Refuse to Bury the Dead.

FROM THE AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST.

Of course, we do not expect at any time to be able to convert the "dead-set" opponents to organized labor, and particularly those who, through mercenary motives or prejudices, charge our movement and our men with wrong doing; but there are unprejudiced, thinking men for whose opinion we entertain a high regard and, for the purpose of interposing against their judgment being warped and their sympathy weaned from labor, as well as to defend the good name of our cause, we desire to present here a matter of great moment to our readers.

It is the favorite way of the most virulent of the capitalist press and other opponents to charge all manner of violence and lawlessness to organized labor, and in no instance was this more clearly manifested than in the awful catastrophe which occurred in the conflagration of the Chicago theater when nearly 600 human beings were sacrificed upon the altar of parsimony and greed.

For some time the carriage and cab drivers of Chicago have been on strike for an increase of their former wages from \$10 to \$12 a week and for a reduction of their twelve to fourteen hours a day's labor.

The awful catastrophe occurred and that afforded an opportunity for the enemies of organized labor to place the strikers in a most unenviable—yes, brutal position and inferentially to cast odium upon all organized labor. The men were charged with violence and disorder and the most brutal indifference to the holocaust. These reports were telegraphed to all parts of the country and up to this time there has been neither explanation nor retraction of the malicious misrepresentation of the men on strike.

Mr. A. C. Bartlett of Chicago, who some time ago said something favorable to the recognition of organized labor, addressed a letter to us repeating the charges and enclosed a clipping from the Chicago Chronicle, one of the bitterest opponents of organized labor, which, in lurid phrase, depicted the supposed indifference and brutal conduct of the striking carriage and cab drivers. This was the first instance in which a direct representation of such charge was made to us and we determined to make an investigation of the entire matter.

We wrote letters to the President of the Cigar Makers' International Union, Mr. George W. Perkins; to the President of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Mr. Cornelius P. Shea; to Mr. Thomas I. Kidd, Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor, and to Organizer Emmett Flood, who is a member of the union to which the strikers belong.

We know of no better way to refute the charges and insinuations made than to print copies of our letter and the answers of the men thereto. They clearly show the malicious untruthfulness of the charges made and will, we hope, tend to have men in future withhold their unjust criticism or denunciation of the labor movement and its men.

It is not difficult, under the great excitement caused by incidents of the Chicago fire, to spread mischievous charges which make deep impressions upon the public mind which are seldom, if ever, entirely dissipated by the publication later of the truth. The letters to which we have referred follow:

MR. GOMPERS'S LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 4, 1904.

Mr. Thomas I. Kidd, Fifth Vice-President American Federation of Labor, 56 Fifth ave., Chicago, Ill.:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Mr. A. C. Bartlett of Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co., manufacturers, of Chicago, has written me two let-

ters making complaint against the "livery drivers" belonging to the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

In one of his letters he encloses a clipping, evidently from a Chicago newspaper, which bears the following heading and sub-headings: "Strikers Jeer at Holocaust;" "Livery Drivers Refuse Aid to the Iroquois Fire Victims;" "Flout Entreaty to Man Vehicles to Carry Away Dead and Dying;" "Pickets Loafing in Saloon Laugh at Call for Volunteers;" "Tie-up is Broken and Carriages Will be Sent Out This Morning."

You may be able to ascertain the name of the paper and secure a copy. I wish you would, and then read the article, for it reflects very severely upon the conduct of the men.

Now in connection with this entire matter I sincerely hope that if you have the information upon the subject you will write me fully and freely, giving the facts in the case. I need but say this at present: While I know that some newspapers are given to exaggeration, misrepresentation and untruthful statements regarding organized labor and the actions of its men, yet our movement can not tolerate such a condition of affairs as is described, if they are based on fact. I am unwilling to believe without proof that union men would be guilty of such reprehensible conduct as is charged against them, or if the accusations are true, that the unions or the men in charge of the affairs of the unions will countenance or tolerate them; and in the event of the charges being true, it becomes the duty of every sincere union man to use every power at his command to stamp such a course out of the labor movement of our country. The permanency of our movement, the success of our cause, depends largely, not only upon the confidence and respect of our fellow-members, but of the public in general.

In view of these facts and the further fact that there is a systematic effort on the part of the "Parry" sort of organization among some employers in their antagonism to cast odium upon labor organization and labor men, we should do everything in our power to enlighten the general public as to the truth or untruth of the accusations and insinuations, and, if true, see that they are eliminated once for all time.

Hoping for a reply at your earliest possible convenience, I am

Fraternally yours,

SAMUEL GOMPERS,

President American Federation of Labor.

P. S.—I enclose copies of Mr. Bartlett's letters.—S. G.

Copies of this letter were also sent to Messrs. Shea, Perkins and Flood.

Mr. Kidd was leaving the city when he received the above letter and turned it over to Mr. Luke Grant, assistant secretary of the Illinois State Board of Arbitration. Mr. Grant's reply is herewith given:

CHICAGO, January 14, 1904.

Mr. Samuel Gompers, President A. F. of L.:

DEAR SIR—A truth half told may be more misleading than an outright falsehood. This seems to be the case on the matter in question. The clippings referred to, it is needless to say, are from the Chicago Chronicle, a paper which is so bitterly antagonistic to labor unions that it is not at all particular about facts. On the same morning that the misstatement referred to was published the Tribune and the Inter Ocean both had a copy of a proclamation, issued by Albert Young, declaring a cessation of hostilities in the livery drivers' strike for ten days. In that proclamation every striker was ordered to return to work and help bury the dead, regardless of wages.

Actions speak louder than words, and the fact that the truce declared for ten days was meant in good faith was amply borne out by the subsequent action of the strikers, who returned to work the same morning Albert Young's proclamation was printed in the Chronicle.

Now for the actual facts in the case. W. D. Moone, a liveryman, received a telephone message that a serious fire had taken place down town and requesting him to send all his available carriages at once. He sent his foreman to a saloon where the strikers were accustomed to spend their time in the vicinity of the barns. The foreman told the men of the message and asked them if they would man the carriages. Not a word was said about any one being killed, according to the statement of Mr. Moone himself. In fact, at that time he did not know that any one had been killed; neither did the strikers; nor but few of the people of Chicago, for the reason that it was but a short time after the fire broke out, and the full import of the disaster was not known even to the police and firemen.

Furthermore, the foreman, when asking the men to return to work, did so with a laugh, thereby implying that he himself did not take the request seriously. There was a strike on at the time, and the men quite naturally refused to man the carriages until they were more fully informed. When they did learn the extent of the disaster, an hour or two later, as already stated, the men at once returned to work, leaving the question of wages and other points in dispute out of consideration entirely. So much for that lie.

Very truly yours,

LUKE GRANT.

MR. SHEA'S REPLY.

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD
OF TEAMSTERS, INDIANAPOLIS,
IND., January 6, 1904.

Mr. Samuel Gompers, 423-425 G Street, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—In reply to your communication, dated January 4, in which you enclose a letter from Mr. A. C. Bartlett criticising the action of the livery drivers in Chicago in refusing to work during the recent fire in that city, I wish to say the facts as set forth by Mr. Bartlett are not true.

You will understand that we have two Local Unions of cab drivers in that city. One of them is composed of the wage earners, those working for weekly wages for the men who own livery stables in that city; the other is composed of men who own their own teams. We have somewhere in the neighborhood of twelve hundred livery drivers in this Local, No. 40, which is now on strike. In the other Local Union which I mention we have somewhere in the neighborhood of one thousand men.

Sometime ago the representatives of our Local, No. 40, viz: the livery drivers, presented a wage scale to their employers asking for \$2 for a working day of twelve hours. We tried all honorable methods of reaching a peaceful and satisfactory understanding with the Liverymen's Association of Chicago. We asked them to refer the matter to arbitration. We agreed that no trouble or strike should take place while the arbitration board was sitting, and that the finding of the arbitration committee should be final. We offered them every inducement within our power to see if we could not reach a settlement of the trouble without being forced to strike. These men, under the guidance of one W. K. Saunders, a lawyer for the Citizens' Industrial Association, laid down an ultimatum to our men that not only must they continue to work for the same wages that they were then getting, but that they must cease to belong to the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, and gave them until January 1 to consider the proposition, or they would lock them out on the street. Nothing was left for the men to do but to strike to enforce their demand for \$2 for a working day of twelve hours. We still have 1,000 men in that city who operate their own teams that were willing to do the work of the undertakers if they wished them to do it. Our men who own their own carriages are on the streets and are open for employment to the public for funerals or any other service which may be required of them.

The Liverymen's Association, the Undertakers and Embalmers' Association, and the casket trust of that city have a thorough understanding between themselves, and when the men who signed our agreement went to buy a casket they were refused. This is absolutely true.

There was no need of funerals going without carriages, as there were plenty of carriages around driven by union men, but the undertakers absolutely refused to employ them or to allow a carriage of any kind at any of their funerals. They simply desired to get public opinion turned against the team drivers' organization and took this method of doing it.

Immediately upon the burning of the Iroquois Theater our General Organizer, Albert Young, who was in charge of the strike, ordered the men back to work and at once published over his signature the fact that wages or any other conditions were to have no consideration; that the men were to return at once to care for the need of the people who were deprived of their friends in that horrible accident. They are still at work, and we are today in the

same position that we were before the strike.

We are ready to leave the entire matter to any fair and impartial board of arbitration and are entirely willing to abide by the decision handed down by that board.

Enclosed you will find the order issued by Mr. Young, and I want to say that the livery drivers immediately reported for work in the various livery stables in which they were employed and were asked by the employers to take off their buttons and give up their membership in our union before they would allow them to go to work, even under the then existing conditions. Regardless of that fact our men immediately took out their carriages upon the streets to care for the wants of the unfortunate people of Chicago.

I want to deny absolutely the stories that have appeared in the papers, and I want to say that there is no truth in the statements that the livery drivers refused to aid the Iroquois fire victims or placed any obstacle in the way whatever for the peaceful burial of the dead.

One Frederick W. Job, on the morning after the fire, published a statement in the paper that the drivers would not return to work, and it was spread broadcast throughout the country by the papers, but in the very same paper in which this statement appeared was the signed order of our General Organizer, Albert Young, compelling the men to go back to work, which order was complied with.

Faternally Yours,

CORNELIUS P. SHEA,
General President International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

PROCLAMATION TO RETURN TO WORK.

CHICAGO, December 30, 1903.

Owing to the great disaster to the public caused by the fire at the Iroquois Theater, I do hereby declare a truce in the present strike of undertakers and livery drivers for ten days, and do further request that every man now on strike report at once to their respective places of employment and do everything in their power to assist their employers in caring for the wants of the public. Wages are to have no consideration.

(Signed)

ALBERT YOUNG.

MR. FLOOD'S REPLY.

CHICAGO, ILL., January 8, 1904.

Mr. Samuel Gompers, President American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C.:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—In reply to yours of January 4, will say that I have investigated this matter and find there is no truth in the assertions made by Mr. A. C. Bartlett. I have been informed by the officials of Local No. 40, and I know it to be a fact, that they have agreed to furnish drivers for all hearses and carriages to carry the dead to their last resting place, but the Undertakers' and Liverymen's Association of Chicago have refused to accept their services.

In regard to the article printed in the paper, and also that part of your letter stating that

the drivers had refused to respond when called in aid of the fire victims, I called to see Mr. W. D. Moone, of 2123 Wabash avenue, employer of these men whom Mr. Bartlett claims refused to assist in this matter, and I asked Mr. Moone had he made the request of these men on the night of the fire. He said that his barn men had and also his bookkeeper. I asked him why he did not make the request himself, and in reply he stated that he was busy at the telephone. While he admitted that this was a very serious affair, yet he did not consider it of great enough importance to leave the telephone and request the men to go back to work. I asked him if he had ever heard any talk on the matter since the time of the request as to why the men did not respond. He told me that one man had made the remark that had he personally requested the men, they would have immediately gone to work, and if not that he would take it upon himself personally to use force to compel them to go to work. I asked him how much confidence he had in this man who made this assertion, and in reply he said that this man had not been in his employ very long and he did not put much confidence in what he said. I asked him if he would give me the name of any of his drivers whom he could put confidence in, and he gave me the name of one Fred Smith. I went into the barn and found Mr. Smith and asked him what he knew about Mr. Moone or his employes asking the men to give their assistance in removing the dead and suffering at the fire. He said that the man who works in the barn, and who was half intoxicated, rushed in and said, "There is a big fire and some lives have been lost and Moone wants you to drive the carriages." He said, "Of course, we did not take the matter seriously, owing to the strike being on. We thought it might have been a test as to whether we were anxious to go back to work or not. A short while after his bookkeeper came in and made another request and said there were some seventy burned. Some of the drivers took the matter seriously and immediately took a car and went to the scene of the fire. When they found out the real situation they returned to their barn and were told to report in the morning, which they did."

I asked Mr. Moone if he ever made a request at the headquarters of Local No. 40 for men. He said he had not. He admitted he believed if he had done so Local No. 40 would have used its best efforts to supply him with drivers. He also stated to me that he said that Local No. 40 did its full duty during this terrible disaster.

I called on Mr. Seymore, manager of the Columbia Livery, one of the largest liveryies in Chicago, and he said as soon as he requested Local No. 40 to send drivers they immediately did so. As a matter of fact, the officials of No. 40 and General Organizer Albert Young issued an order and gave it to the press that all drivers were to report immediately to their respective barns, regardless of wages or hours, for a period of ten days. The men are still at work under those conditions. The ten days will expire Saturday

evening at 6 o'clock and no definite settlement has yet been made.

Hoping that this will be a satisfactory reply to Mr. Bartlett's letter, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

EMMETT FLOOD.

MR. PERKINS'S REPLY.

CHICAGO, ILL., January 14, 1904.

Mr. Samuel Gompers, President, Washington, D. C.:

DEAR SIR—Replying to yours of recent date regarding the action of the livery drivers, and in which you enclose a copy of a letter from Mr. A. C. Bartlett, I have to say that the clipping referred to, which I enclose, is a tissue of falsehood from start to finish. This infernal and malicious falsehood was published in the Chicago Chronicle, a paper notoriously unfair in its attitude toward organized labor.

The facts in that connection, as near as I can get at them, and which I believe to be substantially correct, are that as soon as the men learned that there had been a disastrous fire and that their services were required for the purpose of removing the dead and dying and burying those who lost their lives, the union immediately declared a ten days' truce. Not a single driver, in so far as my knowledge goes, refused to obey the call. One of the barn bosses may have called upon the men and they may have refused, but as soon as they learned the extent of the disaster every one of them went to work. The first report of this fire that reached me stated that four or five had been killed; the next report that came in was that forty or fifty had been killed; the appalling extent of the disaster was not known for at least an hour after its occurrence. Be that as it may, the fact still remains that the livery drivers immediately suspended all hostilities and promptly returned to work and remained at work until this morning, January 14. The employers have seized upon every act of the individual members, be it ever so small and insignificant, and magnified it to the fullest extent. It is true that the men had out pickets, but the union did not sanction any interference with hearses. As a matter of fact, the team owners were unable or unwilling to supply hearses for reasons stated later on. While it was an unfortunate affair even at best, I hold the employers were more at fault than the men in so far as any interference in the burying of the dead was concerned.

The livery drivers work fearfully long hours and at miserably low wages, and I know of no class of workingmen who are more deserving of better compensation and shorter hours, and, as workingmen, they had a right to demand these conditions and to strike if they could not otherwise get them. Again, let me say that a truce was immediately declared and the men went to work during the theater fire, and for ten days thereafter.

It is claimed in the Chicago papers that John R. Walsh, the proprietor of the Chicago Chronicle, which printed this infamous canard, and many, many others of a similar nature, was a joint owner of the Iroquois Theater, where

this terrible fire occurred. The Chicago papers and the general public hold that the owners and managers of this theater were criminally negligent and wholly responsible for this horrible sacrifice of 600 human lives, the most of whom were women and children. A coroner's jury, as well as the regular January grand jury will probably fix the blame upon these owners. They will also be sued for damages. It illy becomes John R. Walsh, the millionaire owner of the Chicago Chronicle, to say anything of a derogatory nature against anybody else.

Mark well the following: As soon as this strike or lockout was originally started the union offered to furnish drivers absolutely free of charge for the purpose of driving the hearses to bury the dead. The union would not permit the men to scab it for that purpose, but offered to furnish drivers absolutely free. This proposition was rejected by the livery owners, owing, it is claimed, to the fact that the owners had a fine of five hundred (\$500) on any member of its (union) association who would send out a union driver for any purpose during the continuance of the lockout or strike. This is a fact that can not be disputed, and should be known to every one.

Permit me to suggest that it would be advisable to communicate this important fact to Mr. Bartlett.

I intend to state the facts in the coming issue of the Cigar Makers' Journal.

Yours fraternally,

G. W. PERKINS,

International President Cigar Makers' Union.

And thus a malicious lie is nailed, a lie uttered for a venal purpose and spread broadcast throughout the land to prejudice the public mind against the whole labor movement. The incident is sufficient to warrant workmen and people generally to discredit statements, or withhold their judgment until the full facts are ascertained regarding the acts of and attacks upon organized labor.



The St. Louis Strike.

Again the Associated Press is publishing reports of bloodshed, riot, etc. This time it is the livery drivers of St. Louis who are the perpetrators of all crimes on the calendar.

The drivers asked for an increase in wages that would amount to \$1.75 for a twelve-hour day. Their only answer was that the Liverymen's Association would treat with no one but its employees; they would recognize no union. We have yet to learn who the employees of the Liverymen's Association are. Individual members of the association have employees, but we know of none employed by the Liverymen's Association. The liverymen tell us that they will not deal with the Union, but they speak through their own Union—the Liverymen's Association. Certainly this is not very consistent.

The drivers are not asking for much. Any fair-minded man will agree that \$1.75 per day, for a twelve-hour day, is not very great wages to be paid any one. But yet as soon as the men were out on the street the city officials and the Governor of the State took it upon themselves to act in conjunction with the Employers' Association to disrupt the Union. Scabs were hired and immediately sworn in as deputies, armed with revolvers and set upon the carriages with orders to shoot any one who had the appearance of one who was going to interfere with their work. This was done before any one heard of any trouble or disorder of any kind.

The press immediately took it upon itself to publish tales of picketing funerals, stopping hearses and assaulting citizens, who desired the services of a carriage. We hear of one particular instance where guests returning from a ball were assaulted. We learned later that the assault was nothing but an attack of a lot of mischievous youngsters with nothing greater than snow balls for weapons.

The following letter from T. J. Daniels, Secretary of Carriage Drivers' Union No. 405, explains the true situation of the affair in a few words:

ST. LOUIS, MO., February 5, 1904.

To the Editor of the I. B. of T. Magazine:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—In response to your request for notes concerning the strike of Cab Drivers' Unions No. 405 and No. 526, kindly permit me to say that our agreement was presented about the 2d of December. We endeavored to get a conference with the president of the Liverymen's Association about the 26th of December. An answer by phone was received that the association would not treat with the Union or any International officer, but only with their employes as individuals. All efforts to effect a peaceable settlement were in vain and on or about the 16th of January they began to lock out our members. As a result a strike was voted on the 20th, involving about 483 men. Non-union men were placed upon the cabs and sworn in as officers of the law, armed fully with orders to shoot any striker who spoke to them.

With all the opposition we feel that we are gaining ground daily and that we will eventually win. A mass meeting was called for February 3 at which over 2,000 teamsters (members) were present, also the officers of the central body and many of the business agents and officers of the various unions in the city. Support, both moral and financial, was offered us,

and we feel much encouraged as a result. Among the speakers were David Kreyling, secretary of the Central Trades and Labor Council; Richard Debarry, business agent of the Wood Workers; Claude Weismann, secretary of the Waiters' Union; Miss Angie Manro, business agent of the Garment Workers; N. W. Evans, traveling auditor of the I. B. of T.; Geo. Innis, organizer of the I. B. of T.; Jas. Conroy, business agent of the Stationary Firemen; Ed. Wade, president of the Central Trades and Labor Council; J. B. Shaunessy, business agent of the Barbers' Union; J. B. Woodward, business agent of the Retail Clerks; Wm. Reynolds, business agent of No. 405.

Fifteen firms have signed our agreement. Every man is loyal to his Union, not one having deserted his post.

Yours fraternally,

T. J. DANIELS, Secretary-Treasurer.

Will the people ever learn to take the news they learn through the Associated Press with a grain of salt?



The Situation in Salt Lake City.

The hack drivers of Salt Lake City are going to get a taste of the almighty injunction, that great weapon of the money end of all questions.

It appears that the city by the great inland sea, like other places, has officials who can imagine laws for the protection of corporation against individual. No doubt if a union in Salt Lake City was to ask for the "closed shop" it would be told that it was proposing something against individual rights. There is an old saying that has something in and about it, all depending on which foot the shoe pinches. And there's the rub.

When a union secures the "closed shop" it does not put the "individual-rights" chap out of business. It gives him a chance to become a part of it, and share alike with the other members of his craft. But it is different with corporations, or syndicates, or trusts, or any old thing you want to call them. They buck at the "closed shop," but reach out for something stronger: Monopoly. And they generally have the local guardians of the law in the vicinity to back them up and assist them in getting it. And when they get it the individual does not stand much of a show.

The railroads running into Salt Lake City have had it pretty much their own way for some time, as to whose cabs or carriages could drive up to the depot. They could not under-

stand why any driver, unless he drove for one certain firm, should be permitted to come nearer than three hundred feet of the station, either to solicit business or let off passengers. Of course, every one understands that the firm that had that privilege received it through the goodness of heart on the part of the railroad people. But that's neither here nor there, they alone had the right to drive up alongside of the depot. And woe be to the driver who, in a reckless moment, dared to cross the dead line, three hundred feet away.

But a few did pluck up courage and drove within the sacred space. Then the mighty arm of the law got busy and the wicked ones were carried off to the bastille. When sufficient time elapsed to give them opportunity to repent of their crime they were taken before the local police judge, who, realizing the enormity of the offense, fined them each \$10 and costs.

At that point the Local Union of Hack Drivers took a hand in the proceedings, and engaged an able attorney, who appealed the case to the District Court, where a decision was rendered in favor of the defendants.

Now the railroad people are talking about an injunction restraining the drivers from approaching the depot.

What a great thing the injunction is. They use it at some of the depots in Chicago, too. The cab drivers of that city have fought it for years. Through all the courts of Illinois, up to the United States Supreme Court, and now it is traversing its footsteps back again, over the same route. But in each court the drivers won. The only chance the railroads have in cases of this kind is to tire the drivers of court business, so that they will give up. But if they fight it out the companies will have to yield. We do not favor unions putting the injunction to use in their business, but in a case of this kind the best way that the hack drivers of Salt Lake City can prevent the railroads from enjoining them is to enjoin the railroads.



INDIANAPOLIS hardwood carvers and workers are striking.



THE street railway strikers of Bloomington, Ill., have received the first consignment of automobiles with which they will compete with the street car company. The strikers intend to operate twelve automobiles, each holding sixteen passengers, along the railway lines, charging five cents fare and giving transfers.

SECOND MEETING**Of the General Executive Board of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.**

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., January 21, 1904.

Moved and seconded that the minutes of the previous meeting stand approved.

Moved and seconded that the request of the International President of the Laundry Workers be complied with and President Shea stand instructed to claim jurisdiction over all drivers. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the communication from Brother Thomas of Washington, D. C., be received and non-concurred in. Carried.

Moved and seconded that bill from Brother Stailey of St. Louis be received and non-concurred in. Carried.

Moved and seconded that a communication from Petaluma, Cal., be referred back to Local No. 552 for further instructions and endorsement of Central Trades Council. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the bill of Brother Boylan of St. Louis be received and non-concurred in and a communication be sent to Locals No. 728, 729 and 754, asking for information concerning this service. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the General President be instructed not to pay bills of assistants to organizers who have been engaged without his instructions. Carried.

A communication from President Gompers to Jas. Leonard of New Orleans in regard to soda and mineral water drivers.

Moved and seconded that the request of Brother Fitzpatrick in this matter be granted and President Shea be instructed to communicate with President Gompers in regard to soda and mineral water drivers. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the General Secretary stand instructed to make no further exchange of stamps and that the previous order of the Board be complied with. Carried.

Moved and seconded that President Shea stand instructed to communicate with Locals No. 532 and 641 and request them to take up the amalgamation of the two unions. Carried.

Moved and seconded that Brother Fitzpatrick investigate the application for charter from the colored drivers of Carbondale, and his recommendations be complied with, and that the Secretary stand instructed to communicate with Local No. 696 in regard to issuing this charter. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the matter pertaining to the carpenters and the machine-moving teamsters be referred to the first

international officer visiting Chicago, and that he be instructed to investigate the grievance complained of by carpenters. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the bill for attorney fees for Local No. 307 be referred back to that Local, as same was not authorized by the General Executive Board. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the Executive Board endorse the wage scales of Locals No. 743 of St. Louis and No. 448 of Pittsburg, Pa. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the report of Brother Evans in regard to bond of President and General Secretary be received, and that the keys ~~to~~ the vault containing such be turned over to Brother Mullen, Chairman of the Trustees. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the report of the General Secretary in regard to registering emblem in the different States be received and concurred in. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the bill of W. H. Crowder of Kansas City, Mo., to the amount of \$35, for service rendered Brother Bennett, be paid. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the automobile drivers of New York be granted a new charter by making application in the regular form. Carried.

Board adjourned at 4:55 p. m.

SECOND DAY'S SESSION.

Moved and seconded that the question of Joint Council jurisdiction be answered in accordance with the Constitution. Carried.

Moved and seconded that a copy of letter pertaining to jurisdiction be sent to all Local Joint Councils of the I. B. of T. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the matter of Local No. 716 and Local No. 718 pertaining to jurisdiction be referred back to the Joint Council of Chicago with a request that a committee be appointed to investigate. Carried.

Moved and seconded that a vote of thanks be tendered Brother ~~Jerry~~ McCarthy and Brother C. T. Jones for settling their differences without assistance from the General Executive Board. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the appeal of Local No. 705 against Local No. 734 be sustained and that the men retain their membership in Local No. 705. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the agreement entered into by No. 705 and No. 725 be indorsed by the General Executive Board. Carried.

Board adjourned.

THIRD DAY'S SESSION.

Moved and seconded that the minutes of the second day's session be approved as corrected. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the board concur in the decision of President Shea, with the information that he had at that time, in regard to Locals No. 701 and No. 40. Carried.

Moved and seconded that Local No. 701 pay pro rata share on all livery drivers who transferred from Local No. 701 to Local No. 40 up to and including January 1, 1904, and deduct the amount paid out in benefits to all members who should have been members of Local No. 40 between the issuance of the charter and Jan. 1, 1904. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the distribution of the funds of No. 701 shall take place on the basis of the last quarterly report submitted by Local No. 701, within ninety days from January 1, 1904. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the salutation sign be adopted as understood by the Board. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the request of Brother St. Cyr of St. Louis, Mo., be non-concurred in, and a letter be sent informing him that no more organizers will be placed in the field at this time. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the election of Local No. 744 be sustained by the General Executive Board of the I. B. of T.

Moved to amend, that Local No. 744 call a special meeting and elect officers for the ensuing year. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the decision of the Joint Council of Chicago be sustained in regard to jurisdiction of cab drivers—Locals No. 40 and No. 701—providing the wage scales be identical. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the communication from the hack drivers of San Francisco, Cal., be referred to the General President for action. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the communication from Cleveland, O., Local No. 96, be placed in the hands of the President for action. Carried.

Moved and seconded that jurisdiction be granted Local No. 701 over cab drivers now in Local No. 725. Carried.

Moved and seconded that Vice-President Robb be instructed to pay benefits to all members of Local No. 40, now on the list, who are yet unpaid. Carried.

Moved and seconded that President Shea be instructed to communicate with the President of Local No. 40 and instruct him to issue no more orders for benefits. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the President and Secretary stand instructed to pay no more benefits to any Local Union unless members make proper reports. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the Board instruct the President to pay Local No. 126 one week's benefits on ninety-six members. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the matter of Providence, R. I., be referred to the General President with full power to act. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the communication from the Chicago Joint Council be received and placed on file. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the President instruct Organizer Markey to at once proceed to Stockton, Cal., and endeavor to bring about a settlement of the matters pending there. Carried.

Board adjourned.

FOURTH DAY'S SESSION.

Moved and seconded that the minutes of the third day's session be approved as corrected. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the communication from Local No. 715, Department Store Drivers, of Chicago, relative to organizing the department store drivers of New York, be referred to First Vice-President Gould. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the Joint Council of New York communicate with the Joint Councils of the I. B. of T. relative to the National Fire Proof Company of New York. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the editor of the Magazine be instructed to publish an article requesting the secretaries of the Joint Councils of the I. B. of T. to send their name and address, also the night of the meeting of the Joint Council, to headquarters. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the report of the Trustees pertaining to the books of Secretary Turley be concurred in. Carried.

Board adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

Moved and seconded that the charter of Local No. 85 of San Francisco, Cal., be revoked and Brother Markey instructed to proceed to reorganize this Union.

Moved to amend, that an executive officer be sent to San Francisco, Cal., and endeavor to straighten out the affairs of Local No. 85.

Moved as an amendment to the amendment, that the President stand instructed to communicate with Local No. 85 and inform it that they must comply with our international law, and failure to comply will meet with the revocation of their charter.

Substitute for the whole offered that the President stand instructed to send two members of the Executive Board to San Francisco, Cal., to endeavor to straighten out the affairs of Local No. 85. Carried.

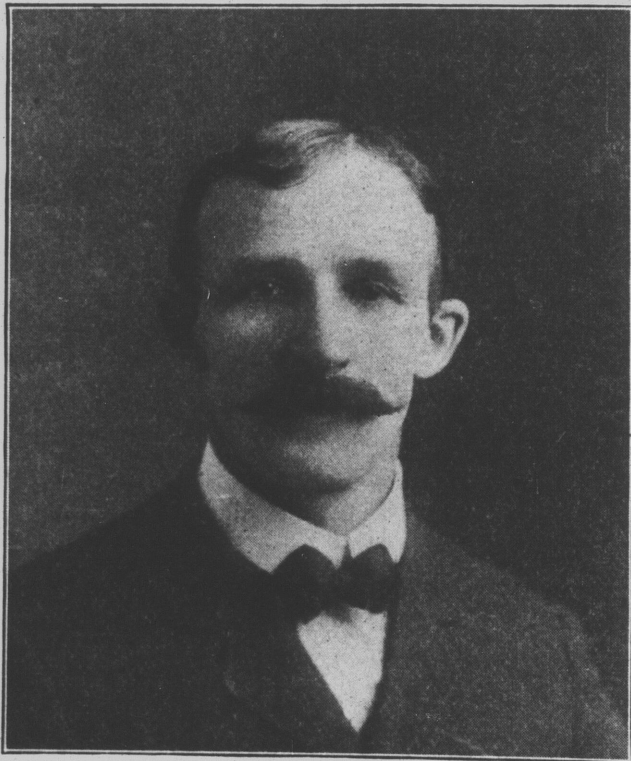
Moved and seconded that the matter of the milk wagon drivers of San Francisco be referred to the committee that will be sent to San Francisco. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the interpretation of "auditor" be that he audit the books and make reports to Local Unions in regard to their secretary-treasurer's accounts. Carried.

Board adjourned.

Geo. F. Golden.

Geo. F. Golden was recently elected to succeed himself as President of the Chicago Joint Council. He is Business Agent of Local No.



GEO. F. GOLDEN.

710, the Packing House Teamsters, and had charge of the big strike of that Local against the beef trust, resulting in a complete victory for the Union.

THE ST. LOUIS STRIKE.

A True Statement of the Cause of the Livery Drivers' Union.

A strike of St. Louis hackmen went into effect Wednesday morning. Proper provision was made for funerals, the unions having secured control of 250 carriages and eight hearses, and Business Agent William Reynolds was ordered by the union to enforce strict discipline against improper acts of any kind. Parry's Citizens' Alliance, however, hoping to stir up strife, pledged support to the Liverymen's Association, and sought to influence public opinion against the Drivers' Union by offering \$100 reward for the capture of persons interfering with non-union men while at work. The demand of the union is for \$12.50 a week, a twelve-hour day and 25 cents an hour for overtime (surely few honest persons will consider this excessive); and they further demand that where they are required to change their clothing several times a day, because of the great variety of functions, the employers should furnish livery (neither is there anything unreasonable in this). The labor press should steer clear of Associated Press reports concerning this strike, taking warning from the garbled reports sent out during the strike of drivers in Chicago.—St. Louis Compendium.

The Non-Union Man.

"The right of the non-union man must be protected." This is the battlecry of the various employers' associations, and there is no doubt but that it is a popular one with those not directly interested or informed about the trade union movement. The so-called "open shop" question is undoubtedly the most popular issue that the employers ever brought into play in their fight against the workers.

But how much of it is real, and how much only newspaper agitation? The employers declare that a non-union man has a perfect moral and legal right to work wherever he pleases and under whatever conditions he may choose. In this right they say he must be protected, and their press agents are sending out columns of printed matter, lauding the non-union man for his courage morally and physically.

Let us see how much moral courage the average non-union man really has. One or two recent occurrences in Chicago will illustrate the point. When the employees of the Union Traction Company organized over a year ago they made demands for improved conditions and increased wages. The company formed a union

of its own, composed of the so-called moral employees who did not believe in labor unions. The demands were submitted to arbitration, with the provision that should any increase in wages be granted such increase should date from the time the matter went to arbitration.

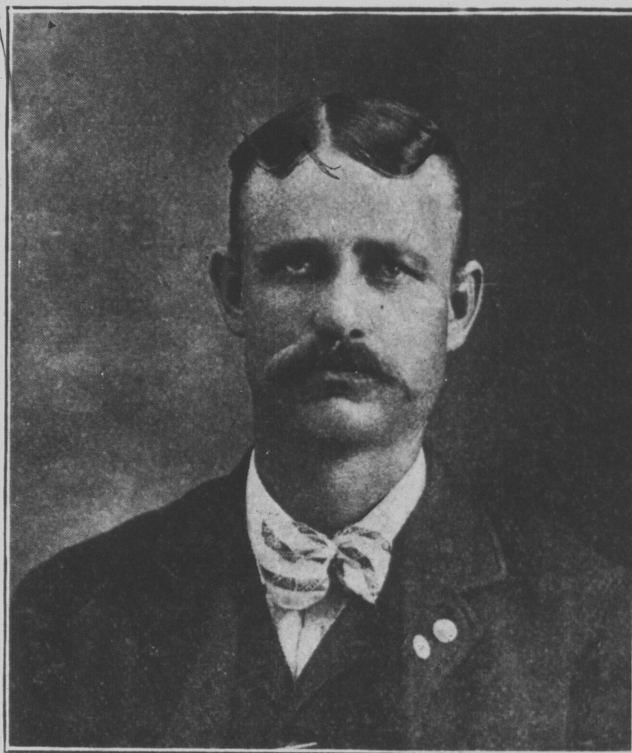
During the arbitration proceedings, which occupied several weeks, the leaders of the "company" union appeared as witnesses and testified that they did not believe they were entitled to increased wages. The arbitrators decided otherwise, and awarded the men a substantial increase. The back pay that had accumulated during the arbitration proceedings amounted to a considerable sum. Did the non-union men refuse to accept that pay? They testified that they did not think they were entitled to it, but after the unionists had secured it in spite of the opposition, the non-union men pocketed their share as their "moral" and legal right. It is immaterial that after the company disbanded the independent union these same men joined the regular ranks.

Another instance that is even a better illustration may be quoted. The unskilled laborers around the barns of the Union Traction Company did not secure an increase when the trainmen did. They prepared demands, but before they were submitted the company went into the hands of a receiver, its affairs being administered by Judge Grosseup of the United States Circuit Court. The demands, accordingly, were laid before Judge Grosseup, who after due consideration decided that the men were justly entitled to the increase. As only members of the union had petitioned for the increase, the judge decided that it should apply only to union men. What was the result? The men who had refused to join the union as a matter of "principle" fell over each other in their haste to get into the fold, so that they might take advantage of the increase. The question of "morals" and "principle" cut no figure when a wage increase was in sight.

Dozens of such illustrations might be shown, which simply go to prove that the non-union man is a moral coward, who refuses to contribute his mite toward securing improved conditions, but is ready to accept such conditions when they are secured by the money and labor of others. To paint him as a hero or an independent man is the height of absurdity. He is simply a mean, despicable, sneaking tool of the employer, a moral renegade and a social outcast."—The International Woodworker.

Wm. Rowbotham.

Wm. Rowbotham, Corresponding Secretary of the International Brotherhood, is a member of Local No. 705, and was recording secretary of



WM. ROWBOTHAM

that Local. He was elected to his present office on the commission at Niagara. He is at present in St. Louis looking after the interests of striking livery drivers.



What Unions Teach.

A member of the Texas Legislature, in a speech before the house, had this to say of the union: "Let me tell you something of what constitutes the basis and fundamental principles of unionism, and see if we deserve anything but the highest commendation. I will begin by telling you what my union teaches me. My union teaches me when a fellow member comes to town to first see that he has something to eat and a place to sleep; it teaches me to secure him work, so that he can earn an honest living; it teaches me that should he be ill to see that he has a physician, medicine and a nurse or anything else that he needs; that if he should die to give him a Christian burial, and should he leave a family, it teaches me to see that they are cared for until they become able to care for themselves, and I submit to you, gentlemen, that the Christian religion teaches nothing grander or greater than this."

RIVALRY BETWEEN UNIONS.**Lennon Says Time Will Settle All the Questions of Jurisdiction.**

One question in particular has been forced strikingly upon my attention during the past year in connection with our trades union movement. The subject is the one involving jurisdiction of different organizations and the claims made by different unions for jurisdiction over the same people. For several years a jurisdictional difference has existed between the United Garment Workers and the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America, but no trades unionist on this continent can point to a single instance where either of the organizations named has brought this contest into the trades union movement or where it has been a disturbing factor in the progress of any organization. When the question of jurisdiction involved between us was passed upon by the convention of the American Federation of Labor both organizations acquiesced absolutely until the matter could be brought before succeeding conventions.

I point this out because I believe it to be the only safe policy for any of our international unions to pursue. Time, which settles all questions, will settle this one of jurisdiction, and the workers of our continent will in time discover where their interests will be best served, and they will decide finally to what jurisdiction they belong, and as they are the parties who are really at interest, it is only right that when their decision is eventually given it shall be the rule to govern all organizations at interest. There is probably not a trades unionist who is at all familiar with my name and standing in the movement but what knows that I believe thoroughly in strict craft organization, and I feel confident from my knowledge of the past and observation of the present that time will demonstrate to the workers of our continent that it is in their own craft organization that they can receive the best protection and secure the best conditions of labor.—John B. Lennon.

**Does Unionism Help or Hinder Progress?**

All discussion of the problems of life implies the profound truth that honest and reasonable men find their final guide to action in moral conviction.

A problem of the present time lies in the conflict between unionism and non-unionism, and this problem with all others involving social relations can only reach its final solution in the mind of each interested individual,

whose aroused conscience ought never rest until society has given sanction to his convictions.

Before the day comes on which a thoughtful wage-worker is called upon to act, he is, according to his light, at heart a union or a non-union man. He has tried the issue within himself and he but awaits an emergency for the occasion to deliver his verdict. As with the individual, so with masses.

Every working man, then, that right may prevail, ought to strive, in the question of unionism vs. non-unionism, for guiding truth.

With respect to unionism, men in general society act mostly according to the views of their social strata or the supposed interests of their occupation. Not a few classes profess the principle that the interests of all are best subserved by the liberty of each to sell his own services or commodities in an unrestricted competitive market. Witness small shopkeepers, college instructors, contractors, editors, farmers, ministers, clerks, magazine writers, politicians, lawyers. The largest class in society, however, the wage workers, are with respect to this economic principle yet divided in opinion. Great numbers of wage workers, most of them men possessed of little skill, such as day laborers, or men isolated from their fellows, such as farm laborers, can not consider seriously the question of forming unions. On the other hand, three million industrial wage workers in America maintain that their rights and interests receive highest protection in collective bargaining. At present, with more interest than usual, the country is debating whether this organized army of the toilers helps or hinders social progress. This is the broader aspect of the question, which every man must settle for himself.

If the wage worker who is deliberating as to the side on which he shall enlist hearkens to the assertions of many professional men whose mental horizon is commonly coincident with their own routine in life, he will hesitate in deciding for unionism. If he permits himself to be influenced by the confident bearing of non-union advocates, by the heat of their attacks on labor organizations and the resounding iteration of their sentiments, he will perhaps join in crying down unionism. If incapable of distinguishing between men and principles, between unwise leaders and the mistakes of unions, on the one hand, and economic necessity and his class interests on the other, again he may hold aloof from the union movement. And if he can not ascertain for

himself the preponderating evidence in the world-wide trial of the issue, but must accept what passes current for fact and argument in much public print, he may simply give credence to views promoted by the employing class. But on the latter point he learns to be wary. From time to time he will observe how on any temporary set-back to the unions their talking and writing enemies, assuming to themselves the expression of an alleged public opinion, assert that union strength is waning, or that certain large labor organizations are menaced with disintegration, or that the struggle of labor to better its condition having accomplished its purpose, the need for unions is past, or that large employers are wisely making better terms with their employes than organizations would enforce, or that for years, merely in consequence of general social improvements, wages have been rising. In face of such ingenious and manifold attacks, however, enough working men do their own thinking to move the mass in industrial callings.

The labor organizations can not compete with their opponents in employing powerful counsel to appeal to society continually for favorable judgment. Comparatively little volunteer work is performed on behalf of labor by the machinery that imparts impressions to the general body of newspaper readers. The business public itself, in its stronger elements largely composed of the traditional non-union classes, is not over-tolerant of laboring-class agitation or action. What the unions must depend on in the long run is simply the capacity of each worker directly interested to seize the essential truths involved in the wage problem and to follow those truths to just and well-considered action. A few fundamental facts, usually ascertained through experience, are in the end found to be the wage worker's true guide-posts to his conclusions.

And the wage worker is thinking. He does seek the truth as to the effect of economic influences on his condition, he does patiently reason, he does submit his thought to his conscience, he does arrive at conviction through the highest mental and moral attributes of man. That is to say, such a proportion of wage workers so act as to carry conviction in its essence to their fellows. The present stage of the organization of labor in America testifies that the industrial working man has learned that on the whole unionism is profitable, progressive, and right.—Clothing Trades Bulletin.

LABOR ARISTOCRATS.

What the Policy of Certain Organizations May Bring to Pass.

A few of the brainy and fearless members of the railway organizations who have been closely observing the unfolding of developments in the sphere of railroading, who have watched the concerted action of the corporations discriminating against age and pretended deficiencies in required physical standards, have recently raised their voices to warn the rank and file of the railway brotherhoods of the breakers ahead. The railway men whose hairs have grown gray in the service of the corporations—conductors, engineers, firemen, brakemen and switchmen—can behold youth filling the positions of responsibility and trust while reliable men with years of experience and ability are doomed to step down and out or accept some mediocre service with barely a sufficient wage to keep them from the poorhouse.

Among the railway organizations there has ever been an aristocracy that has rendered the railway brotherhoods weak upon the industrial arena. The conductor, with the gold braid upon his cap and the brass buttons on his coat and vest, has held himself in a class above the engineers, whose hand was upon the throttle, guiding the monster of steam with its cargo of freight and human lives, and the engineer considered himself in a higher world of superiority than the fireman who shoveled coal. The brakeman and the switchman looked down upon the menial serf that tamped the ties and laid the rails, and this caste that has been established in the various crafts belonging to the railway service has enabled the corporations to successfully inaugurate a movement that now threatens to demoralize the different brotherhoods that have failed to recognize in the different departments an identity of interest that should have joined together in one solid, compact body a railway union of men, covering all with the shield of mutual protection.

Every man who works for wages is a slave of the capitalist system, and all must stand together in a common cause to overthrow the shyness of the age or endure the lingering death of servile peonage.—Miners' Magazine.



THE determination of the window glass workers in the mountain district of Pennsylvania to insist on the Philadelphia wage agreement is likely to bring about a general suspension of all of the factories in that district for the remainder of the present year.

May Be Due to Senility.

If Bishop Potter made the statement ascribed to him by a recent interviewer he is evidently afflicted with softening of the brain. Bishop Potter has won a high place among men because of his ability as a teacher and thinker; but, alas! his great mind has become unbalanced, if his interviewer has quoted him correctly. In the St. Louis Republic of January 31, in a copyrighted interview by Frank G. Carpenter, Bishop Potter is quoted as saying: "They forget that a majority of our people are neither laborers nor capitalists." Then what are they? Would this eminent divine wish it to be inferred that a majority of the American people are drones, tramps, beggars or thieves? If they do not labor, and if they have no capital, by what means do they live? In another portion of the interview he is made to say, in substance, that "labor creates no wealth;" that "men might toil a thousand years, if they could live so long and have a product no greater than at the end of the first day." Maybe it's preaching that creates wealth? Maybe it's gambling on the stock exchange? Or perhaps it's such financiering as Mr. Schwab and his associates indulged in to promote the "Billion Dollar Steel Trust?" Competent authority, however, gives \$8 as the average value of the product of a day's labor in this country, so that \$8 per day for each laborer employed represents the value or the amount of wealth produced by labor in the United States. Again, Bishop Potter is credited with saying that "labor gets more and more every year of the profits (of industry) and capital gets less." Does he get his figures from Dun's or Bradstreet's? Does he get them from the financial reports of railway companies which show net earnings increased by millions of dollars? Does he get them from the manufacturers who have doubled and trebled their capital stock within the past decade, while the wages of labor have been practically reduced, because the small increases they have been able to secure through organization have not been equal to the increased cost of the necessities of life?

In the aggregate, labor may be getting more wages now than at any previous period in the country's history, but it is also true that the products of labor are far greater in proportion to the amount of wages received than ever before, and the value of the increased output goes into the coffers of capital. The illustrations the bishop makes of a lower interest rate allowed on the small capital of widows is merely an

appeal to sentiment. It is worth nothing as an argument. It is not labor's hoarded capital that has forced down the rates of interest. Legislation against usury has had a great deal to do with that. But his case was only a hypothetical one and not based on facts. The question the learned bishop started out to discuss was not the relative interest earned by money loaned out through the banks or to the banks, but the relative profits on money invested in labor and the relative purchasing power of the wages which labor received. A truthful statement of all the facts bearing on this important question will show that capital still takes the lion's share of the profits.—Advance Advocate.



The Curse of American Unions.

According to James O'Grady of London, fraternal delegate to the Boston Convention of the American Federation of Labor, the curse of American trades unions is the jurisdictional fights. Mr. O'Grady said he believed this to be the most serious phase of the labor movement in this country, as the whole basis of society is that there shall be no fights within the ranks. The jurisdictional fights, Mr. O'Grady said, are just what D. M. Parry and all alleged enemies of organized labor watch with greatest interest.



Fair Wages by Law.

The Canadian government has passed a law insuring fair wages on all work in which any public funds are used. The Dominion Labor Gazette reprints this part of the statute: "In every case in which the Parliament of Canada votes financial aid by way of subsidy or guarantee toward the cost of railway construction all mechanics, laborers or other persons who perform labor in such construction shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there is no current rate in the district then a fair and reasonable rate; and in the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate it shall be determined by the minister, whose decision shall be final."



The lockout that has existed in the building trades of Paterson, N. J., for the last month has been declared off, and the 1,500 men who have been kept out of employment through its operations have returned to work.

BLOOD MONEY.

Robbers of the Poor Who Through Fear Endow Universities.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas R. Slicer, pastor of All Souls' Church, New York, in a recent address in Cooper Union, under the auspices of the People's Institute, denounced millionaires "who try to do good with ill-gotten gains by endowing colleges, hospitals and libraries." He said:

"Many of you labor under the delusion that the moneyed classes who, after acquiring fabulous wealth by means that are not honest, bequeath enormous sums to benevolent institutions are doing good. It is all very well to have hospitals, institutions of learning and libraries, but when one considers that the moneys expended for these purposes are the results of plunder it is sufficient to make one shrink from the thought.

"I say candidly that it would be far better to have institutions stand as they are instead of accepting ill-gotten gains. A millionaire who, after spending his life in acquiring and hoarding wealth, suddenly comes to realize that he has done no good in the world for the welfare of his fellow man and endows a benevolent institution is not doing good. He thinks he is and firmly believes that his one charitable act makes reparation for his sins of the past.

"During the coal strike last winter the price of oil was raised to 17 cents by the Standard Oil Trust. This was done at a time when the poor were in most need of this necessary commodity, when suffering and privation were on every hand.

"But still Chicago University could receive a handsome endowment by one who was responsible for the untold suffering of the poor throughout the eastern states.

"Then there is a class of people who try to do good from fear. They are instilled with a terrible dread of the consequences of the hereafter and do their level best to do good. But I will state candidly that there is nothing to fear. God is too merciful, kind, just and good to fear, but still man will go on day by day living in mortal dread. He isn't good because he wants to be, but merely to escape the punishment that he is told will be meted out to him. But I tell you right here that if the fires of hell haven't been extinguished they have been banked, and the devil is dead. I hope he is not a member of any

of your families, so with this news you won't feel sad.

"It is not hard to do good, but very few persons are striving hard to uplift their fellow man. Even ministers find it hard at times to do good, but I doubt if any of them have gone to hell while trying to pursue their ministerial duties as best they could."



The Public Be Damned.

A private citizen, of moderate income, concerned in affairs of importance, at least to him, was hurrying North, a fortnight or so ago, due in New York on Sunday afternoon. Unexpectedly the express on which he was traveling from Florida was switched on to a sidetrack, where it remained an hour and a half. What was the reason? Surely it ought to be a good one, for the consequences were severe. Connections were missed all along the line, and our friend did not reach New York until Monday. He was but one of many whose arrival at their business or their homes was thus grossly postponed. With all the many connections through the South, thousands must have suffered. Moreover, the express carried the mails, to such an extent, that the greater part of it seemed to consist of mail cars. Who can measure the possible consequences of holding up these letters, not to speak of the awful majesty of Uncle Sam? The train had been on time. Everything was all right. Suddenly the word came to step aside. It was reported, we hope inaccurately, that the reason was the desire of a member of a certain family to pass. He was going South for his pleasure, and the train was stopped for his convenience. Had his wife or child been sick, perhaps not a single passenger would have protested; but was his whim, his mere trivial convenience, worth the serious losses and discomfort of hosts of common men? He is a member of the same family which boasts the young man who recalled a train a few months ago, for himself also, with the result that suits are now pending against the railway for damages inflicted on the passengers. It is the family which is connected in the public mind with the historic declaration which we have used as caption to this paragraph. It is a comprehensible doctrine, but we feel rather sad about it.—Collier's Weekly.



THE Kewanee (Ill.) Trades and Labor Assembly has made arrangements for six lectures on the labor question by Professor Jerome H. Raymond of the University of Chicago.

Where Unions Convene.

April 11, Ishpeming, Mich., United Mineral Mine Workers.

May, Columbus, O., Tin Plate Workers' International Protective Association.

May 1, New York City, United Cloth Hat and Capmakers of United States.

May 2, Trenton, N. J., National Brotherhood of Operative Potters.

First week in May, St. Louis, Mo., Brotherhood of Railway Expressmen of America.

May 8, Cincinnati, O., Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America.

May 8, Buffalo, N. Y., Order of Railroad Telegraphers.

May 9, Rochester, N. Y., Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America.

May 12, Niagara Falls, N. Y., International Brotherhood of Paper Makers.

May 16, New York City, American Federation of Musicians.

June, St. Louis, Mo., International Association of Railway Clerks.

June 1, St. Mary's O., Chainmakers' National Union of United States of America.

June 6, Boston, Mass., International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

June 13, Danbury, Conn., International Brotherhood of Tip Printers.

June 13, St. Louis, Mo., Ceramic, Mosaic and Encaustic Tile Layers and Helpers' International Union.

June 14, St. Louis, Mo., United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods.

June 14, St. Paul, Minn., International Brotherhood of Bookbinders.

July 11, Boston, Mass., Piano and Organ Workers' International Union.

July 18, Rutland, Vt., International Association Marble Workers.

June 20, Cedar Rapids, Ia., International Union of Flour and Cereal Mill Employees.

June 26, Belleville, Ill., International Association of Glass House Employees.

July 4 (about), Chattanooga, Tenn., Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders of America.

July 4, Chicago, Ill., Amalgamated Leather Workers' Union of America.

July 11, Buffalo, N. Y., Glass Bottle Blowers' Association.

July 12, St. Louis, Stove Mounters' International Union.

July 14, Milwaukee, Wis., International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees.

July 16, Springfield, Mass., American Wire Workers' Protective Association.

July 19, St. Paul, Minn., Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America.

August 1, Philadelphia, Pa., United Gold Beaters.

August 1, Cincinnati, O., International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

August 2, Chicago, Ill., International Glove Workers' Union of America.

August 8, St. Louis, Mo., International Typographical Union.

August 8, St. Louis, Mo., International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union.

August 8, Washington, D. C., International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen.

August 11, San Francisco, Cal., Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers' International Union.

September, Hartford, Conn., Table Knife Grinders' National Union.

September, place not selected, National Brotherhood of Coal Hoisting Engineers.

September, St. Louis, Mo., International Union of Elevator Constructors.

September 12, Baltimore, Md., Cigar Makers' International Union of America.

September 12, Omaha, Neb., International Union of Steam Engineers.

September 19, Milwaukee, Wis., United Brotherhood of Carpenters.

October 3, East St. Louis, Ill., Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers.

October 3, Paducah, Ky., International Union Shipwrights, Joiners and Caulkers of America.

October 4, Louisville, Ky., Journeymen Barbers' International Union.

October 10, Trenton, N. J., Amalgamated Rubber Workers' Union of America.

October 10, Sandusky, O., Coopers' International Union.

October 11, St. Louis, Mo., International Association of Car Workers.

October 18, Lowell, Mass., United Textile Workers of America.

November, New Brunswick, N. J., National Print Cutters' Association of America.

November 14, San Francisco, Cal., American Federation of Labor.

December 5, San Francisco, Cal., International Seamen's Union.

December 5, Pittsburg, Pa., National Alliance of Bill Posters and Billers of America.

Labor Notes.

MINERS at Houghton, Mich., are on strike because of reduced wages.

* * *

EIGHT hundred hack and carriage drivers of St. Louis are on strike.

* * *

TRENTON (N. J.) Typographical Union has won a fight for shorter hours.

* * *

FIVE hundred actors are out of work this season and 185 theatrical companies are stranded.

* * *

IDLE glass workers of Marion, Ind., will hereafter receive a benefit each of \$10 per week during idleness.

* * *

FORTY-EIGHT labels and eight cards are now in use by unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

* * *

NEW YORK merchants are planning the formation of a National Merchants' Association with an ultimate membership of 500,000.

* * *

UNIONS in all the building trades are rapidly voting in favor of the proposed Structural Building Trades' Alliance of America.

* * *

THE industrial situation in the Philippines will be relieved by deporting the unemployed to this country at the government's expense.

* * *

LYNN, Mass., K. of L. shoe cutters have voted an assessment weekly for the benefit of the St. Louis cutters who are fighting the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union in that city.

* * *

THE jury in the case of the thirteen union men charged with conspiracy in blowing up property of the Sun and Moon mine of Georgetown, Colo., with dynamite returned a verdict declaring all the defendants not guilty.

* * *

It is estimated that wages in New York City have advanced 10 per cent. since 1897, while in the same interval the proportion of working time lost by organized wage earners has declined from 30.3 per cent. to 13.9 per cent.

* * *

ELEVEN chandelier factories in Chicago, against which a strike was called by the Brass Workers' Union, will remain closed until April 1, unless the brass workers agree to accept the terms offered them by the employers prior to the beginning of the strike.

THREE hundred glass workers of Marion, Ind., are on strike for higher wages.

* * *

THE 1,500 telegraphers employed by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad have demanded shorter hours and an increase in wages.

* * *

It is believed that there will soon be another tie-up of the glove industry of Gloversville, Fulton County, N. Y., affecting in the neighborhood of 12,000 persons.

* * *

THE International Theatrical Employees' Union has made an agreement with the theater trust by which the union secured recognition and a wage agreement for the next five years.

* * *

THE President of the Normandy Spinners' Syndicate has cabled to the Lancashire (Eng.) Federation that 85 per cent. of the spindlers in Normandy are stopping a day per week, and adding that this will continue until the end of March.

* * *

It is said that the union machinists throughout the country are organizing to strike against an impending cut in wages, which is expected to take place shortly. In some of the other trades notices have been posted in the shops of reductions in wages, the reason given being dullness of trade.

* * *

THE House Committee on Labor has decided against hearings on the bill of Sibley (Rep., Pa.) prohibiting officers of the government from entering into contracts for prison made goods. Wardens of State penitentiaries are against the measure and are expected to come before the committee to be heard in opposition. Labor organizations will be heard in favor of the bill.

* * *

The United Mine Workers have grown as follows: For the year 1897 the average paid-up membership was 9,731; for 1898 it was 32,902, an increase of 23,171; for 1899 it was 61,887, an increase of 28,985; for 1900 it was 115,521, an increase of 53,634; for 1901 it was 198,024, an increase of 82,503; for 1902 it was 175,367, a decrease of 22,657; for 1903 it was 247,240, an increase of 71,873. During the year 512 new local unions were organized, 27 reorganized and 173 surrendered their charters, leaving a net gain of 366. There are now twenty-two organized districts and a total of 2,322 local unions paid up and in good standing.



CORRESPONDENCE



Chicago, Ill.

To the Editor of the I. B. of T. Magazine:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—As I have just been elected to the position of Correspondent of Baggage and Parcel Delivery Drivers' Union, Local 725, of the I. B. of T., I thought I would drop you a line about our election.

The members turned out over 400 strong, being nearly 50 per cent. of our membership, which goes to show that a deep interest is taken in the welfare of the Local, as from my experience in other societies if one-third of the members turn out on election day it is considered a fair average.

The following officers were elected and duly installed:

President and Business Agent—A. S. Armstrong.

Vice-President—A. J. Kapp.

Secretary-Treasurer—C. T. Jones.

Recording Secretary—N. A. Robinson.

Correspondent—Geo. Moore.

Conductor—Joe Stark.

Warden—Harry Lapp.

Trustees—Chas. Reid, Frank Mangles, Joe Young.

All of the officers who stood for re-election were elected, thus demonstrating the fact that they retained the confidence and that their administration was acceptable to the majority of the members. Thanking you for this space in advance I will close by saying that the boys all look forward to receiving their Magazine and take pleasure in reading the same. I am

Fraternally yours,

GEO. MOORE,

Correspondent Local 725.



New York, N. Y.

NEW YORK, January 16, 1904.

To the Editor of the I. B. of T. Magazine:

Am pleased to give encouraging report of satisfactory agreement entered into by Local No. 607, Coach and Cab Drivers, with Livery Stable Keepers' Association, to be in effect until the first of December, 1904. A committee of drivers had two conferences with the executive committee of Stable Keepers' Association, and through obstinacy of one or two members were unable to agree to an amicable

settlement. An issue was made with one of the principal stables, when a general lock-out was declared, but only lasted one day, owing to the drivers being well organized and having had the matter under advisement with the General Executive Board for three months.

Through their counsel we adhered strictly to the Constitution and By-Laws, having every member in the organization paid up to the first of January, whereby every member affected was entitled to all the benefits at the command of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. This fact was not entirely unknown by the Stable Keepers' Association. A prolonged fight could not have anything but disastrous results, the principal difference being on reduction of the working hours of one hour per day, which in the end was conceded to the drivers and a harmonious agreement reached that will be the means of preventing a strike or lock-out to ever occur again in this city if lived up to by both parties.

Indications at the present time are very much in evidence that employer and employee can work harmoniously through association and organization.

We held our annual reunion on the 14th of December and had a crowded hall, having many friends from sister Locals, which made it a splendid financial success, the proceeds of which go to our sick and death benefit fund.

We wish our sister Locals a like success in other cities. Believe us most sincerely and fraternally,

EDWARD GOULD, Secretary-Treasurer.

W. H. ASHTON, Business Agent.



Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, January 27, 1904.

To the Editor of the I. B. of T. Magazine:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I wish you would give us space enough to let the rank and file of our Brotherhood know that we did not want to take the credit of our International Brotherhood of Teamsters when we sent out an appeal for help. When we stated that we organized five Locals in this city that was done before our International Officers came into office. And as soon as they took hold of the reins they sent Brother C. F. O'Neill here

and he has put us on to the right way of doing business, as we had seven Locals here and never had a Joint Council until Brother O'Neill got us together. Now we have twelve Locals in the Joint Council, and are doing nice work. Hoping this will be taken in the true spirit of brotherhood as it is given and with best wishes of Local No. 416 for all Locals in the I. B. of T., and success to all of the officers in their good work, I am,

Fraternally yours,

ALEX. A. MAGUIRE,
Secretary, Correspondent and Business Agent
Local No. 416.

PHILADELPHIA, January 23, 1904.

To the Editor of the I. B. of T. Magazine:

DEAR SIR—Just a line for Local 416 of Philadelphia. Having elected our officers for the year of 1904 everything is going along fine. We are taking in a few new members at almost every meeting. Our grand prize drawing and smoker comes off at our next meeting and will be in the shape of an open meeting, when Brother O'Neill and other prominent speakers will address the meeting, hoping thereby to get in a goodly number of new members. Other Locals of this city are doing grand work along the line of organization as there are open meetings held continually all over the city, and I can safely say that it is only a question of time when this city of "brotherly love" will be thoroughly organized in the teaming line.

Yours truly,

C. L. JACQUES,
Cor. Sec'y, 1510 S. 2d st.

To the Editor of the I. B. of T. Magazine:

Just a line to let the readers of the Magazine know that Local No. 514 of Philadelphia is still in the land of the living, notwithstanding that we are young and some would like to see us down and out, but we are an anxious lot in Local No. 514 and will not let them down us. We had Brother O'Neil with us on January 3 and elected new officers for 1904. We are going to hold a ball on January 29, which, I think, will increase our finances.

Fraternally yours,

A. G. RIEMENSCHNIEDER, Cor. Sec'y.



Cincinnati, Ohio.

CINCINNATI, O., January 26, 1904.

To the Editor of the I. B. of T. Magazine:

A few words from the infant Local, No. 793, of Cincinnati. This baby has in four months grown to 300 strong. That is not so bad for

a child whose Christian name is Cincinnati Hack and Cabmen.

A few of the boys from Local No. 760 asked me to relate how I came to name J. Mullen of the Truck Drivers "Duck."

The story is this: Mullen and I had taken part in a Saturday evening raffle for two ducks. The lucky number, strange to say, was No. 13, with Mullen's name attached. On our way home with a package of "O be joyful," Mullen slipped and the prize fell to the ground, letting out a cry, "quack—quack—quack," when Mullen said: "You will not walk as long as I can carry you, write me a ticket the same way, Mr. Duck," and there you are. So out with the blue pencil or into the basket with this. I remain,

Fraternally yours,

P. M. HEFFERN,
Local No. 793.

CINCINNATI, O., January 25, 1904.

To the Editor of the I. B. of T. Magazine:

Just a few lines to the readers of our Magazine concerning Cincinnati. The teamsters of this city, like the elevator man, have had their ups and downs. At present we are neither up nor down, but we are going up.

During the year previous to our last convention we had in our city four Local Unions, two on either side, and arrayed against each other. This, of course, blocked the progress of the whole, but thanks to the delegates in the convention at Niagara Falls last August who made of the two organizations at that time our present International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

We are now working, as, in my judgment, teamsters should work, if they propose to do any good, shoulder to shoulder with but one point in view, namely, to raise ourselves, one and all, from the low level to which we have fallen and make the "Queen City of the West," so far as our craft is concerned, second to none under the canopy of Heaven.

Vice-President Johnson has been with us since Xmas and has assisted the Truck Drivers' Local, No. 760, and the Hack and Cab Drivers' Local, No. 793 in preparing and presenting wage scales, which are now in the hands of their respective associations and prospects are good for the signing of same.

The contract under which the Coal Teamsters are working expires March 18th, 1904, and we will present a new one asking for an increase of 25 cents to 50 cents per day, which we believe we will get.

I am pleased to say that up to the present time we have been able to maintain perfect harmony between employers and employes in our city and believe we can continue to do so. We have our Joint Executive Council in fine shape, taking care of the situation in general. I hope to be able to report one or two good Locals organized and other good work done. There is lots of it here to do as well as in our sister city across the Ohio, the home of our Local, No. 291—Newport, Ky.

For a long time it looked as though there could be nothing done here, but the old adage has been proven true, that persistence wins, and I am convinced that there is not a city in which the teamsters can not organize and by so doing better their conditions materially and be in a position and enjoy at least some of the blessing that the Great Creator intended, not for a special few or set, but for mankind as a whole. Then let our motto be "Get together and stand together" as men of sense and men of purpose with one accord and determination as we have been taught to do by our fathers, who would, if it were possible for them so to do, look down upon us with scorn and shame if we do not at least make an attempt to do for our little ones what our fathers did for us.

Trusting that our readers will not tire reading this, and hoping to see at least 1,000 I. B. of T. delegates here in August, I remain, fraternally yours, with hope for the success of the Brotherhood everywhere,

J. E. LONGSTREET,

President of the Teamsters' Joint Council of Cincinnati and Vicinity.



St. Louis, Mo.

Mr. J. J. Dwyer, Editor of the I. B. of T. Magazine:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—At our regular meeting, January 7th, we held our annual election. There was a large attendance and great interest was shown in the election. Brother J. J. Boylan was re-elected President; Brother Jeff Collins, Vice-President; Brother Mike Loftus, Secretary-Treasurer; Brother G. H. Denny, Recording Secretary and Correspondent (re-elected). The Trustees are Brother U. A. Hook (re-elected), Brother J. R. Ferguson and P. St. John. All were well pleased with the result.

We regret very much that Brother C. M. Tallon was obliged to leave our Union. He has served us faithfully as Secretary-Treasurer. When our Local needed money badly he ad-

vanced the money himself. He was our Delegate to the Joint Convention at Niagara, Vice-President for our Joint Council. As barn steward at the Grand Leader he did all he could in seeing that the boys got justice and showing the house that to have union drivers only was the best for their business. He will have charge of the drivers and boys at the Grand Leader and promised not to employ any driver who didn't carry his card and button. I am

Yours fraternally,

GEORGE H. DENNY, Local 709.



St. Paul, Minn.

ST. PAUL, Minn., January 26, 1904.

To the Editor of the I. B. of T. Magazine:

DEAR SIR—It gives me pleasure to say that business with the teamsters in St. Paul has been holding out well this winter. We had a prosperous year last year and are looking forward to a good one this year. We have been working ten hours per day, but we expect to get a nine-hour day after April 1st.

Local No. 120 has elected officers for the ensuing year, and I am glad to report that we still have Brother Geary and Brother Casey in charge. Brother Casey made a good President last year, and as to Brother Geary, I think Local No. 120 is blessed to have such a man as him to look after its business. Wishing you a happy new year, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

J. B. COVINGTON, Cor. Sec'ty.



Cleveland, Ohio.

To the Editor of the I. B. of T. Magazine:

I take my pen in hand and on behalf of Local No. 96 wish all a happy and prosperous New Year. A good wish, even if it is a little late, and I hope that the teaming craft in this glorious and free country during the year of 1904 will be pointed to with pride as the most compact labor organization in the country.

The last two months, since Brother Robb has been in our city, things have taken a terrible jump and our meetings, in fact the meetings of all the craft of the I. B. of T., have been well attended, and on his leaving for home at Christmas he was presented with a beautiful, engraved umbrella from the boys of Cleveland as a small token of esteem and regard for the valuable work that he had done for us in this city. And any time that the newspapers announce that Brother Robb is coming the boys attend to a man as far as is in their

power, for, to use their own phrase, "I like to hear him talk."

We have elected a new set of officers, as good as there is. If I do flatter our Local a little, pardon me, but they are all good, conscientious workers and will do all that is in their power to put No. 96 up in the midst of the best of them.

Well, Local No. 96 is getting along fine. We have started a sick and death benefit fund—25 cents per month for \$4 per week in case of sickness and \$100 at death. But the folks say you can not kill those hack drivers, so our death fund is in no danger of being depleted. I would advise all Locals who have not done so to start one. They will notice the improvement right away.

We have just held a grand smoker and a drawing for a \$20 gold piece. The prize went to a union bartender, which made everything complete. We had a large crowd, a good time and every one is asking when we will have such another time.

Wishing all brothers long life and prosperity, I remain,

Fraternally yours

RICHARD DICKSON, Business Agent.



Washington, D. C.

To the Editor of the I. B. of T. Magazine:

The election of officers of Bakery Wagon Drivers' Union No. 33 was held January 7, the attendance being good, the membership having received official notice. As was anticipated, Brother J. R. Bussard, who succeeded to the office of President upon the resignation of Brother Jorg, was elected with little opposition. Brother J. W. Exline, Vice-President since that office was vacated by Brother Bussard, was also re-elected. Brother Thos. C. Fox, Recording Secretary, and Joseph E. Toone, Secretary-Treasurer, each of whom have held their respective offices for several terms, were re-elected by acclamation. For the last member of the board your humble servant has received information from the Secretary that he was nominated for and re-elected as correspondent, "provided he would write something for the Magazine," the President being further instructed to "admonish (I believe that is the word) him to write something." Thanks, brothers, for the compliment of re-election; thanks, also, for the complaint and censure as to apparent neglect on the part of your correspondent—even the censure is gratifying to some extent, being about the first intimation

the writer has had that our members really read the Magazine sufficiently well to ascertain whether or not it contains anything from No. 33, or, what is far more important, from hundreds of other localities which furnish articles containing information which should prove both interesting and instructive, telling us, as many of them do, of important victories and improvements in working conditions for our brothers throughout the country. It has often been observed with regret by our officers that so large a number of Magazines were wasted each month, not alone in No. 33, but in every local which they have visited. How different with the employer and the journal published in his interest and with the purpose of defeating the legitimate aims of organized labor! Do not think they are thus neglected; they are liberally subscribed to and eagerly and carefully read in the hope that they may disclose some weak spot in the armor of the individual unionist or some division in the ranks of organized labor as a whole by which they may possibly profit. For trustees the following were elected: Brother J. E. Dulin, Chas. Stein and Frank W. Amrein. Brother J. T. Jenkins was appointed Conductor and Brother J. T. Harris, Warden, while the old reliable Outside Guard, Brother T. C. Hill, was, of course re-appointed to that position.

Mr. John H. Brinkman of the Carriage Workers' Union, ex-Secretary of the C. L. U. and a well-known friend of the Teamsters, was endorsed by the Joint Council for President of the central body. He was defeated, however, by a small majority, Mr. W. H. Sherman of the Electrical Workers' Union being re-elected. As one of three candidates for Vice-President, Mr. Brinkman was elected by a large majority.

The delegates of No. 33 and, in fact, nearly all teamster delegates attended regularly and did all in their power toward having the representatives of Brewery Drivers' Local 818 seated in the central body, but without avail. District Organizer O'Neil came on from Philadelphia and attended one of the meetings of the C. L. U., and it is to be regretted that a hearing was not secured for him before the vote was taken.

Of the many calendars distributed by the various bakeries to their patrons this year, those of the Schneider Baking Company rank easily first in popular favor, both as to beauty and originality, and are eagerly sought after.

The Association of Employing Bakers of this city have taken exception to the Business Agent

and Secretary of the Bakers' Union, as well as to their new by-laws, and say they will seek an injunction to prevent enforcement of the latter, and to restrain the Business Agent, Mr. John G. Schmidt, from entering their shops.

Yours fraternally,

FRED W. FOX,
Correspondent Local 33.



Kansas City, Mo.

To the Editor of the I. B. of T. Magazine:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Hoping you will give me space in your worthy Magazine to say that Local No. 459 of Kansas City, Mo., is in the very best of condition through the able assistance of Brother M. J. Dwyer. When he came here we had twelve members in good standing. He elected new officers and under his careful and ever watchful eye we have grown until now we have near 700 members. The other Locals of this city also have doubled their membership. Now we hear that he is going to be taken away from us. We are sorry to lose him, but if he can not stay we will be proud to say we love him, and he has done more for the Unions of Kansas City than any other man who has ever been here. In the darkest days of our short life he came among us as a guiding angel and has led us back to life. And now he is going to be taken away from us, but wherever he goes we will have a warm spot in our hearts for him.

Hoping you will do all you can for us, I remain,

Your brother,
CHAS. R. WHITE, Correspondent.



Salt Lake City, Utah.

To the Editor of the I. B. of T. Magazine:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Accept the thanks of Local 454 for copies of the Magazine you sent us. There is some very good reading in it. We had only one side of the Chicago Livery Drivers' strike before we read the editorial in the January number. We were very glad, indeed, to hear the truth about it.

We organized a Local here two years ago under the banner of the former T. D. I. U., but we did not succeed at that time. We disbanded, but have felt sorry for doing so ever since. But now that we are reorganized we are confident of success.

We have been in trouble continually with the city officials and the railroad company for a number of years. But we now have hopes

through the aid of the new mayor, whom we helped elect, to manage matters more satisfactorily to us.

The railroad company had some of our members arrested on the charge of trespassing. They wanted to let the Salt Lake Livery and Transfer Company have the exclusive right to solicit business off all trains. Their busses and carriages delivered passengers right up to the doors of the depot, but the street carriages were not permitted within 300 feet of the station. A few of our boys crossed the "dead line" and were arrested and fined ten dollars each. We took an appeal to the District Court. The city took sides with the railroad company, and we engaged the services of Judge O. W. Powers, and beat them. The court decided that there was no law covering their case.

And now they are talking about getting out an injunction against us to keep us out, but they have not done it yet. Our attorney says we can win anyhow, and I hope it is true, for all we want is our rights. I will let you know in my next letter how we come out.

We now have forty members in our Local, all the street drivers in the city and a few livery drivers. We have great hope of future success. Unionism is growing here, but we have very big odds to fight against. The dominant church is against unions in general.

At our regular election of officers the following were elected for the ensuing year: President, J. E. Arnold; Vice-President, J. W. McDonald; Secretary-Treasurer, F. T. Davidson; Recording Secretary, W. J. Webb; Trustees, T. Simms, E. Farley and E. Webb.

Yours Fraternally,

F. T. DAVIDSON,
Secretary Local No. 454.



Omaha, Neb.

To the Editor of the I. B. of T. Magazine:

As you did not throw my last letter in the waste basket I will try and write you again, as I think that is what goes to make up the magazine. So as to let the boys know all the "Skinners" throughout the country are getting along, I would like to see an article in the magazine every month from all of the Locals. By that way we would all become acquainted with one another, and at our next convention we, who may have the honor of being delegates, could say to one another when we meet: "Why, I have known you for some time or heard of you through the Magazine." I think that we can also help one an-

other in building up the different Locals in every part of this great continent of ours by telling each other through the Magazine what our Local Union is doing for its members, so that some other Local may profit by the example, or on lines very near the same. You must remember, brothers, of the long, tedious hours that each and every one of you had to endure before the "Skinners" thought of organizing you for your own benefit and what you have accomplished through organization. That we have conflicts with organized capital is true. We have lost in some places and have won in others.

Think of what they did in Chicago. I, for one, appreciate what the boys did in that city by declaring a truce with the employers to last for ten days when the great affliction came upon the residents of the "City by the Lake." This act earned for them more sympathy than anything else they could have done. Now, brothers, what they have done in the "Windy City" you can do in other cities.

Here in Omaha the Business Men's Association said the teamsters were dead, and a business man, who is on the Executive Board, said before our struggle last May that he would give one thousand dollars to break up the Teamsters Union. I guess he gave the thousand and more on top and the Teamsters are not dead yet, the truth of which he has found out. He wrote a letter to us a few weeks ago, addressed to the President of the Local, stating that they requested us to declare all firms fair, as they were fair in everything to their employes, signing it as president of the Coal Exchange. Now, we would have them to understand that we even want them to treat their scabs fair. They have found out that the coal and building material haulers are going to stand together in this fight.

The single team owners are coming back into Local No. 71 again in grand style, so you can see that we are lining up and drilling every night for we have to put on our fighting clothes as they are hanging up in the closet ready for us, to make us look spick and span once more, if necessary.

Now, Mr. Editor, I would like to see our International officers write something for the Magazine each month as well as the Local officials, as they go around and see more than we do and are more able to compare the different items than we are.

And last, boys, go to your meetings as regular as you can and help to swell the attendance there, and your success will be assured. Take

your neighbor with you if he is a "Skinner," and by the first of August at our next convention we will be past the Miners in strength. If we stand shoulder to shoulder and help one another there will be no scabs to take our places when we put on our fighting clothes.

C. F. SEEFUS.



Keokuk, Iowa.

KEOKUK, IA., January 30, 1904.

To the Editor of the I. B. of T. Magazine:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Please find space in the official magazine of the I. B. of T. for the following:

At the annual election of Local No. 192 of the I. B. of T. the following officers were elected and installed by Local Organizer Jas. Brerto: President, Geo. Glasco; Vice-President, J. B. Woods; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, Geo. S. Ferguson; Secretary-Treasurer, Ed. O'Brien, Guide, P. Cassell; Guard, C. A. Milligan; Trustees, J. Dannel, Wm. Parks, B. Cromell. After election and installation of officers we gave an oyster supper which was enjoyed by all present.

Local No. 192 has a sick benefit with a limit of \$5 per week for accident or sickness, which has proved very beneficial.

At this meeting we issued to our members the new I. B. of T. buttons which our Local is more than pleased with. We can very highly compliment Brother E. L. Turley, General Secretary-Treasurer, on the neatness and beauty of them.

Hoping you will find space in next month's Magazine for this short communication, I will try and do better next time. I remain,

Fraternally yours,

GEO. S. FERGUSON,

Rec. and Cor. Sec'y, Local No. 192.



Danbury, Conn.

DANBURY, CONN., January 22, 1904.

To the Editor of the I. B. of T. Magazine:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—As our Local has just elected its officers for the ensuing year I suppose it is customary to forward to you a list of their names and their respective offices for publication in the next issue of our official Magazine: President, Daniel Leach; Vice-President, Frank Wilcox; Secretary-Treasurer, Frank Brown; Recording Secretary, Asa Stone; Corresponding Secretary, M. Edwin Harrison; Warden, Harrison Barrett; Conductor, Wm. Baisley; Trustees, Daniel Leach and Harrison Barrett. The above names represent men of

good standing in our city, and if the occasion presents itself whereby their services are needed in any dispute between employers and the I. B. of T. we can rest assured that our interests will be honestly cared for.

On January 14 our Local gave a smoker, which was well attended. Supper was furnished by individual contribution, one member brought some Limburger cheese at which some of the members took offense, but everything passed off smoothly, but at last report Brother Braun was looking for his Limburger. There was a prize pipe for the brother dressing and acting the "hobo," which was won, and rightly, too, by Brother Malt Barrett, whose make-up was so much like the hobo of the comic papers that he came very near being run in as a public nuisance on his way home from the smoker.

Hoping that we will see more notice of our Local in the Magazine in the future than we have in the past, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

M. EDWIN HARRISON.



Kansas City, Kans.

To the Editor of the I. B. of T. Magazine:

Kindly publish the following:

Local No. 115, Packing House Drivers, at its regular meeting elected officers for the ensuing year. Vice-President M. J. Dwyer presided and we had a very nice time, indeed.

We have been in a very bad shape out here in this little city since last June. We had a membership then numbering seventy-five men, and all of them, with the exception of six, lost everything they possessed in the flood that visited our city. But our heads are still high and our shoulders are at the wheel, though that wheel is still stuck in the mud. But we have Brother Dwyer here and with his assistance we will get it out.

Yours fraternally,

R. NEWLIN.



Dunkirk, N. Y.

DUNKIRK, N. Y., January 29, 1904.

To the Editor of the I. B. of T. Magazine:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—As I think it about time you should hear from Local No. 341 I will endeavor to write a few lines.

At our last regular meeting we elected the following officers: President, Chas. J. Schultz; Vice-President, H. Marston; Secretary-Treasurer, N. J. Till; Corresponding Secretary, F. E. Humphrey; Trustees, James McNamara,

John E. Shear, Wm. Ladwig. After the meeting the brothers presented the retiring President, Wm. Ladwig, with a beautiful fob chain for the faithful work rendered during the past two years.

We feel that the retiring officers have done a noble work for this city and too much praise can not be given them for their never tiring efforts. But as the new officers have taken their places let us one and all put our shoulder to the wheel and help build up the cause of unionism, for if we one and all lend a helping hand we can make our strength felt throughout the universe.

Hoping to have something of more interest for next time, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

N. J. TILL,

Secretary-Treasurer, Local No. 341.



Dubuque, Iowa.

DUBUQUE, IA., January 21, 1904.

To the Editor of the I. B. of T. Magazine:

As our Local neglected to elect a correspondent I take it upon myself to inform my fellow brothers how the teamsters of our city are progressing. We now have a peculiar strike on our hands. There is a great deal of ice hauling done here in the winter. We have never tried to haul more than six loads per day to the Dubuque Malting Co.'s brewery, a distance of about four miles, and as our scale is \$4 per day we agreed to haul six loads for a day's work. Now our former President, J. Lonengan, because of his defeat, has entered into a contract with the Malting Company to haul the ice for 60 cents per load, thereby reducing the scale to \$3.60 per day. He has withdrawn from our Local with about fifteen more team owners, but they are having all kinds of trouble and seven of them are now trying to return. It is doubtful if we will again take them in, at least a heavy fine will be imposed on them.

A great many of them had the idea that Jas. Lonengan was the most confident one; that the Teamsters' Union was going to be all broken up, but he is finding out different. We have placed him on the unfair list and of 300 drivers there is but one working for him, and where there have always been seventy or more teams hauling to the brewery there are now but twelve, and no more can possibly be secured.

We have adopted the monthly working but-ton and I must say it is a grand success. More than 90 per cent. of our members pay up

promptly and it is as bad as being a scab to drive a team without your button on.

I will also say that our Local is in better condition than it was before the strike. Mr. Simon Miller is our new President and one of the finest men that the I. B. of T. can boast of. And, brothers, allow me to offer you a suggestion, be careful in selecting a man for this office, and, above all, select one whom the capitalists can not make a tool of.

Hoping you will all heed my advice, I will close.

Yours fraternally,

DAN NELLOY,

Recording Secretary, Local No. 567.



Sioux City, Iowa.

To the Editor of the I. B. of T. Magazine:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Local No. 389, Sioux City, Ia., of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, is progressing as nicely as can be expected for this time of the year, with a membership of 177 and only two men of the craft out of work. I would like to inform the members of our International Brotherhood, through the Magazine, that the members of Local No. 389, Sioux City, Ia., presented Brother Stanton with a nice watch charm, with the emblem of the Brotherhood of Teamsters one on one side and his name engraved on the other side. Brother Stanton succeeds himself to the office which he filled so well for the past term—that of President.

Kindly give this little article space in your magazine for this is all I have to say at this time. I am new in the business of corresponding, but will try and do better next time.

Fraternally yours,

OSCAR PETERSON,

Recording Secretary and Correspondent.



Parkersburg, W. Va.

To the Editor of the I. B. of T. Magazine:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—It is a feeling of interest and a desire to say or do something that will help uplift the cause of organized labor and advance the interest of Local No. 496 that prompts me to write these items for publication.

We have no grievances of our own to make, although No. 496 has plenty of room for advancement, but, compared with the other crafts in Parkersburg, we are admitted to be the strongest.

We are sorry to note the sickness of our President, J. W. Taggart and four other

brothers, but are glad that we are strong enough to take care of them and allow them four dollars a week sick benefits.

We had with us at our last regular meeting the board of directors of the Parkersburg Dispatch, the youthful and only union paper published in Parkersburg. Success financially and morally with an unbounded circulation of the Dispatch is the only harm Local No. 946 could wish them.

We have at the present time two strikes and two lockouts in Parkersburg, which shows that organized labor is not resting on flowery beds of ease. But thanks for the central body, where we can all put our shoulders together and send our moral support to advance the cause of the oppressed Local, no matter to what craft it belongs.

Hoping to see a greater number of letters in the next issue of the Magazine from the different Locals of the I. B. of T., I am,

Fraternally yours,

W. W. BATTIN,

Correspondent Local No. 496.



Hamilton, Ohio.

To the Editor of the I. B. of T. Magazine:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—You no doubt will be pleased to hear from the Hamilton Local, No. 205, it being the first time that we have been represented in your list of correspondents. Although of small origin we are nevertheless striving upward and hope soon to become one of the most active and foremost of them all. We are always glad to hear from our brothers, and to learn what is being done for the advancement and progress of all Locals.

Our Local at present is in a very prosperous and flourishing condition, having an enrollment of ninety-two members. Dues are paid up promptly, and as that is the main point we are most assuredly on the right road to success. Our Secretary, Charles Ross, of the Red Star Yeast Company, is undoubtedly a hustler and deserves his name to be mentioned on the honorable list, for his great interest he shows in everything pertaining to the order.

The call for financial aid of \$20.00 from the Trades and Labor Council to our Local has been accepted and it is very glad to assist with a helping hand. Have nothing particularly interesting just at this time, but trusting this will prove sufficient for a starter, and with our sincerest and heartiest wishes to all sister Locals for success, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

CLAYTON A. JOYCE, 345 S. 11th st.

Ogden, Utah.

To the Editor of the I. B. of T. Magazine:

I thought that I would write and let you know how Local No. 575 is getting along.

We hold our regular meetings every Saturday night, and have a fairly good attendance. There are quite a few of our members in arrears, but they are coming to the front gradually. I think they are commencing to see where they are at.

We do not have very much trouble in getting our price for work with teams, although there are some who would like to run us to the ground, but they are mostly of the rural class.

I think that the largest part of the teamsters of Ogden belong to our organization and we are still taking from one to six new members in every meeting night and I hope that they will still continue to join until we get to be the strongest organization in Ogden City.

We held our first annual election of officers January 2, 1904, and the following were elected:

President—C. H. Martin.
Vice-President—Harry Hall.
Secretary-Treasurer—E. J. Hancock.
Recording Secretary—L. C. Atwood.
Corresponding Secretary—L. C. Atwood.
Warden—William Morgart.
Conductor—Fred Arnold.
Trustee, Three Years—Harry Hall.
Trustee, Two Years—J. M. Hawkins.
Trustee, One Year—Fred Arnold.

Hoping that I am not too late to get this in your next issue of the Magazine, I am

Fraternally,

L. C. ATWOOD,
Cor. Sec'ty Local No. 575.

**Boise, Idaho.**

BOISE, IDAHO, January 20, 1904.

To the Editor of the I. B. of T. Magazine:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Just a few lines to let the readers of the Magazine know that Local No. 396 is still on deck. There are about fourteen different crafts in Boise and the Teamsters are the largest. We have been getting along very nicely, but there has come to town an unfair contractor. He has a job of street work and brought a crowd of men along with him to beat the union men out of their work. But we have got them. I think before another week goes around that they will be glad to come into the Union. This is a Union city and we propose to keep it so.

We had a good turn-out at our last meeting, January 9, notwithstanding the night was a bad one so far as the weather was concerned. We held election of officers and the contests were spirited, but good-natured. The result was as follows:

President—T. D. Shields.
Vice-President—C. E. Bowles.
Secretary-Treasurer—C. E. Garver.
Recording Secretary—J. C. Russell.
Correspondent—C. E. Garver.
Conductor—C. N. Brown.
Warden—John S. Rich.
Trustee—J. H. G. Smith.

With best wishes for our International Organization, I am,

Fraternally yours,

C. E. GARVER, Cor. Sec'ty.

**Astoria, Ore.**

ASTORIA, ORE., January 14, 1904.

To the Editor of the I. B. of T. Magazine:

DEAR SIR—Though slow but sure and far away we come to the surface to breathe. So after having our election we deemed it only proper to write.

The following officers were elected by this Local at its last meeting.

President—Thos. E. Parker.
Vice-President, Thos. Grady.
Secretary-Treasurer—Chris. Lineweber.
Recording Secretary—H. Morgan.
Correspondent—Thos. E. Parker.
Conductor—Tibbits.
Warden—W. L. McCroskey.
Trustees—Gaston, Morgan, Grady.
Central Board—Lineweber, Grady, McCroskey, Edward, Davis, Parker.

The meeting was well attended, and as we are a very prosperous Local we have our good times. The outgoing officers were well worthy of the high esteem of their fellow brothers and they were given a great ovation and speeches were indulged in until an early hour.

Never in the history of the I. B. of T. do I believe that an officer did such vigilant work as the outgoing president. He worked night and day for the cause that he wished to see on the pinnacle of success. He won his great fight and we honor him for it as we do the other officers which I mention, Lineweber, Morgan and Grady.

I will not attempt to take up any more time as I am in a great rush, but I will write carefully and more thoughtfully next time.

Fraternally yours,

THOS. E. PARKER, Correspondent.

Meadville, Pa.

To the Editor of the I. B. of T. Magazine:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—This being our first opportunity of writing for the Magazine, would like to let you know that we are fighting our way along. We have forty-five members in good standing and hope to have five more by next meeting night. We have the owners out now and at this time the driver gets \$1.50 per day. We have good sleighing, snow a foot deep, but business is not very good. The ice men are busy putting up ice.

We have elected the following officers for 1904:

President—H. A. Smith.
Vice-President—Geo. Sawyer.
Secretary-Treasurer—G. B. Lupher.
Recording Secretary—C. S. Bossard.
Warden—H. F. Hammond.
Conductor—Grant Warren.

With best wishes, I am,

Fraternally yours,

C. S. BOSSARD, Rec. Sec'ty.



Everett, Wash.

To the Editor of the I. B. of T. Magazine:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I am a member of the I. B. of T. of Everett, Wash., and would like to put a little piece in your Magazine, for when I was reading the December number I did not see where any of the Unions in Washington had anything to say. I write this to let you know that we are still alive in Everett, Wash., and striving to the top. We have 107 members in good standing at the present time.

Here is what I think it takes to make a union man: An ounce of gumption, a grain of sand, a little independence, some manly spirit, and mix them well together, with patience, and if you can add unselfishness you have a union man.

I thought it would be nice to have a little piece in the Magazine from Everett, so people would not forget us, if we are small.

Fraternally yours,

JOHN STUBBS,

Member of Local No. 441.



Toronto, Ont.

TORONTO, ONT., January 25, 1904.

To the Editor of the I. B. of T. Magazine:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—It is with pleasure that I send you a few lines to publish in the Magazine regarding our Local. We are making great headway in Toronto, although we do not get as many members out to our regular

meetings as we would wish, but our business agent looks after their dues as that is a principal factor in the good cause. We initiate a good many members at each meeting and are always looking for more. They seem to hesitate a little at first but we get them in the long run.

I think we have one of the best Unions that can be had, but we will keep on working and build it up to bear any brunt that may be thrown against it. We have some very good speakers among our members which is a great help to us. I think this is all I can say at this time. Wishing all brothers success and the compliments of the season, I am

Yours fraternally,

ALFRED A. MORRISON,
Cor. Sec'ty Local No. 495.



Guelph, Ont.

To the Editor of the I. B. of T. Magazine:

DEAR SIR—Guelph Local No. 351 has just completed its election of officers. I think we will be able to finish the work in hand as we now have a little experience. We have all our existing contracts signed again, which is proof that the store keepers have benefited by our Local. We are now trying to get at the heavy teamsters and draymen, whom we hope to get. We have, I am sorry to say, lost our energetic Secretary-Treasurer, Brother Farley, who has done so much for this Local, but are glad to say we have an A 1 man in Brother Peters, who is a hustler. We are a small Local, but a great help is we all work together. We offer the Executive our congratulations and best wishes for a happy and prosperous New Year. Below is the list of our officers:

President—T. H. Hewer.
Vice-President—Jas. Ritchie, Jr.
Recording Secretary—H. P. Ellis.
Secretary-Treasurer—H. Peters.
Correspondent—H. P. Ellis.
Conductor—Wilbert Barber.

Warden—W. G. Dickison.

Trustee, Three Years—G. Kirby.

Trustee, Two Years—R. Arnold.

Trustee, One Year—W. G. Pembleton.

Auditors—G. Kirby, R. Arnold, Jas. Ritchie,

Now, I think that with that staff of officers you should hear a good report ere long from us. Once again wishing all the brothers of the I. B. U. a happy and prosperous New Year, I remain

Yours fraternally,

HARRY P. ELLIS.

In Memoriam.

WHEREAS, The Supreme Ruler has seen fit to call from our midst Brother Thos. McKnight, therefore be it

Resolved, That we tender to his bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our Charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, and the same be spread on the minutes, and a copy be sent to the Magazine of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters for publication.

F. PETERS,
H. RIECK,
J. HABERKORN,
Committee.

Local No. 736, Chicago, Ill.

* * *

CHICAGO, ILL., January 19.

At a regular meeting of the Oil Wagon Drivers' Union, Local No. 750, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, The hand of death has entered our ranks and taken from us our esteemed brother, Martin Lonergan, therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to the wife of our late brother our heartfelt sympathy and condolence in this hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our Charter for thirty days, and that a copy be sent to the family of our deceased brother, and a copy be sent to the official Magazine for publication.

GEORGE MORE,
J. WEBER,
WM. LANGORCH,
Committee.

* * *

CHICAGO, ILL.

At a regular meeting of Local Union No. 733, I. B. of T., held Saturday, January 9, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, it has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst our late brother, John Laffin, and

WHEREAS, The intimate relations long held by our deceased brother with the members of this Local Union render it proper that we should place on record our appreciation of his services as a labor unionist and his merits as a man, therefore be it

Resolved, By Local Union No. 733 of the I. B. of T. that while we bow with humble submission to the will of the Most High, we do not the less mourn for our brother who has been called from his labor to rest; and be it further

Resolved, That in the death of John Laffin this Local Union loses a brother devoted to its welfare and prosperity, an honest and upright man and one who was endeared in the hearts of his fellow workmen; and be it further

Resolved, That this Local tender its heartfelt sympathy to the family and relatives of our deceased brother in this their sad affliction; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered upon the minutes of this Local and that a copy of them be sent to the family of our deceased brother and a copy to the official Magazine for publication.

GEO. MITCHELL,
OWEN MCGINNIS,
WM. O'CONNELL,
Committee.

* * *

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.

At a regular meeting of the Teamsters' Local, No. 181, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty God to remove from our midst the wife of Brother McIntyre, our brother and fellow workman, therefore be it

Resolved, That we deeply mourn his loss with feelings of regret, softened only by the confident hope that her spirit is enjoying perfect happiness in the better world above; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the meeting and a copy be sent to Brother McIntyre, and a copy be sent to our official Magazine, and that they be published in the daily papers.

WM. F. BOEKER,
Sec'y Local No. 181.

* * *

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., January 17, 1904.

J. J. Dwyer:

DEAR SIR—Local No. 345, having again been visited by death, and W. D. Bridges being taken from our midst, December 21, 1903, we respectfully submit to you the following brief resolutions with a request for the publication of the same in the next issue of the Magazine:

WHEREAS, The Supreme Ruler has seen fit to remove from our midst Brother W. D. Bridges, therefore be it

Resolved, That in his death his family has lost a loving husband and our Local a worthy brother; and be it further

Resolved, That we tender his family our heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, that our Charter be draped for a period of thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, and the same spread on the minutes of this Local.

Respectfully submitted,

NOAH T. ALBER,
WALTER MILLS,
RICHARD W. O'CONNOR,
Committee.

* * *

NEARLY every district in New Zealand again reports that the building trades continue very busy, carpenters, plumbers, painters, etc., getting full time—and the highest wages in Australia. The numerous other industries are also in a flourishing state, and prosperity reigns supreme throughout that labor-governed country, says the Workers of Brisbane, Australia.



FINANCIAL

*To Affiliated Unions:*

The following is a report of the receipts and the expenditures for January, 1904, and the accounts herein presented should correspond with the books of the respective union to which they are credited. Secretaries and Trustees are requested to compare the accounts printed herein with their books, and should error be found, notice of same should be promptly forwarded to this office. After the number of each local the following abbreviations correspond with: Ch., Charter; S. Stamps; Sup., Supplies.

Receipts.

Ult. No.	Ch.	S.	Sup.	Am't.
2. 106	Ch.	10.00		\$ 10.00
2. 30	S.	28.75	Sup. 4.50	33.25
2. 56	S.	8.10		8.10
2. 58	S.	2.70		2.70
2. 62	Sup.	4.50		4.50
2. 103	S.	3.60		3.60
2. 120	S.	15.00	Sup. 1.00	16.00
2. 138	S.	4.50	Sup. 50c.	5.00
2. 162	S.	27.00		27.00
2. 185	S.	2.20	Sup. 50c.	2.70
2. 213	Sup.	9.00		9.00
2. 240	S.	2.50		2.50
2. 287	Sup.	1.45		1.45
2. 301	S.	3.00	Sup. 5c.	3.05
2. 303	S.	2.70	Sup. 10c.	2.80
2. 317	S.	15.00	Sup. 50c.	15.50
2. 449	Sup.	6.25		6.25
2. 450	S.	6.00	Sup. 25c.	6.25
2. 476	S.	2.25	Sup. 1.75	4.00
2. 486	S.	10.75	Sup. 3.25	14.00
2. 584	Sup.	10.00		10.00
2. 630	S.	3.00		3.00
2. 759	S.	9.30	Sup. 1.75	11.05
2. 250	S.	25.00		25.00
2. 631	S.	30.00		30.00
2. 765	S.	4.65		4.65
2. 784	S.	4.50	Sup. 50c.	5.00
2. 808	Sup.	3.25		3.25
2. 25	S.	350.00	Sup. 3.00	353.00
2. 746	S.	15.00	Sup. 1.25	16.25
4. 54	S.	2.25		2.25
4. 67	S.	12.00		12.00
4. 71	S.	10.00	Sup. 1.50	11.50
4. 81	S.	7.50	Sup. 2.75	10.25
4. 130	S.	3.05	Sup. 50c.	3.55
4. 273	S.	6.00		6.00
4. 419	S.	6.00		6.00
4. 485	S.	11.75		11.75
4. 520	S.	7.50	Sup. 2.25	9.75
4. 544	Sup.	3.50		3.50
4. 608	S.	14.50	Sup. 90c.	15.40
4. 635	S.	3.60		3.60
4. 715	S.	105.00		105.00
4. 180	Sup.	2.50		2.50
4. 716	Sup.	5.50		5.50
4. 752	S.	12.50	Sup. 3.50	16.00
4. 748	S.	30.00	Sup. 5.00	35.00
4. 769	S.	9.75		9.75
4. 35	S.	9.00		9.00
4. 230	S.	9.00		9.00
4. 612	S.	15.00		15.00
5. 76	S.	16.80	Sup. 10.75	27.55
5. 96	S.	15.00	Sup. 5.85	20.85
5. 221	S.	36.25	Sup. 2.00	38.25
5. 314	Sup.	50c.		.50
5. 405	S.	30.00		30.00
5. 477	S.	5.25		5.25
5. 512	S.	8.70	Sup. 2.70	11.40
5. 551	S.	28.50		28.50
5. 700	S.	150.00	Sup. 12.50	162.50
5. 720	S.	151.00	Sup. 9.00	160.00
5. 721	S.	24.50	Sup. 6.25	30.75

5. 748	S.	30.00	Sup. 1.00	31.00	9. 126	S.	35.00	35.00
5. 754	S.	8.75	Sup. 6.75	15.50	9. 245	S.	13.00	Sup. 3.45 16.45
5. 381	S.	4.50		4.50	9. 304	S.	18.00	Sup. 3.50 21.50
5. 706	S.	46.50	Sup. 3.75	50.25	9. 307	S.	20.00	Sup. 5.10 25.10
5. 719	S.	152.50	Sup. 1.50	154.00	9. 369	S.	5.25	Sup. 30c. 5.55
5. 732	S.	75.00	Sup. 9.00	84.00	9. 388	S.	3.30	3.30
6. 28	S.	12.50	Sup. 7.50	20.00	9. 405	S.	18.15	Sup. 1.10 19.25
6. 31	S.	4.50		4.50	9. 434	S.	10.80	Sup. 75c 11.55
6. 175	S.	4.60		4.60	9. 440	S.	42.50	42.50
6. 246	S.	3.15	Sup. 25c.	3.40	9. 492	S.	9.00	Sup. 2.75 11.75
6. 279	S.	6.00	Sup. 1.25	7.25	9. 548	S.	30.10	30.10
6. 310	S.	4.50		4.50	9. 696	S.	4.05	4.05
6. 378	S.	9.75	Sup. 40c.	10.15	9. 776	S.	15.00	Sup. 4.25 19.25
6. 390	S.	4.50	Sup. 4.25	8.75	9. 778	S.	3.75	3.75
6. 490	Sup.	4.75		4.75	9. 786	S.	2.25	2.25
6. 494	S.	15.00	Sup. 1.75	16.75	9. 794	S.	2.40	Sup. 10c. 2.50
6. 563	S.	12.90	Sup. 11.75	24.65	9. 816	S.	3.20	Sup. 2.34 5.54
6. 573	Sup.	2.75		2.75	9. 819	S.	23.40	Sup. 17.20 40.60
6. 345	S.	6.60	Sup. 2.50	9.10	9. 820	S.	3.95	Sup. 35c. 4.30
6. 592	S.	4.60	Sup. 3.00	7.60	9. 89	Sup.	4.00	4.00
6. 600	S.	5.50		5.50	9. 90	S.	65.00	Sup. 4.50 69.50
6. 628	S.	6.80		6.80	9. 27	S.	3.00	3.00
6. 704	S.	237.00	Sup. 2.00	239.00	9. 258	Sup.	4.00	4.00
6. 728	S.	45.00	Sup. 13.75	58.75	9. 350	S.	7.50	Sup. 2.75 10.25
6. 738	S.	22.50	Sup. 25c.	22.75	9. 336	S.	9.50	9.50
6. 116	S.	8.25		8.25	9. 755	S.	15.00	15.00
6. 633	S.	2.55	Sup. 20c.	2.75	9. 799	S.	5.00	Sup. 1.08 6.08
6. 521	S.	5.00	Sup. 2.50	7.50	11. 47	S.	7.30	Sup. 1.40 8.70
6. 605	S.	7.30	Sup. 50c.	7.80	11. 51	S.	6.00	Sup. 2.00 8.00
6. 278	S.	43.05	Sup. 4.05	47.10	11. 86	S.	5.40	5.40
7. 96	Sup.	1.00		1.00	11. 148	S.	1.05	1.05
7. 200	S.	2.25	Sup. 50c.	2.75	11. 164	S.	15.00	15.00
7. 212	S.	6.00		6.00	11. 193	S.	10.00	Sup. 4.45 14.45
7. 251	S.	9.30		9.30	11. 234	S.	7.50	7.50
7. 365	S.	15.00	Sup. 1.55	16.55	11. 239	S.	15.00	Sup. 50c 15.50
7. 517	S.	11.50	Sup. 1.75	13.25	11. 249	Sup.	60c.	.60
7. 576	S.	7.50		7.50	11. 296	S.	1.50	1.50
7. 650	S.	7.50		7.50	11. 352	Sup.	1.25	1.25
7. 705	S.	762.50	Sup. 2.00	764.50	11. 355	S.	2.55	2.55
7. 707	S.	64.00	Sup. 5.00	69.00	11. 357	S.	3.00	Sup. 20c. 3.20
7. 724	S.	47.50	Sup. 9.75	57.25	11. 384	S.	9.45	9.45
7. 780	S.	4.50	Sup. 70c.	5.20	11. 397	S.	4.95	Sup. 5c. 5.00
7. 793	S.	12.50	Sup. 8.00	20.50	11. 399	S.	5.50	Sup. 2.50 8.00
7. 52	S.	5.75	Sup. 1.25	7.00	11. 422	S.	11.50	Sup. 1.25 12.75
7. 395	S.	3.00		3.00	11. 483	Sup.	3.00	3.00
7. 491	S.	17.50		17.50	11. 533	S.	3.25	3.25
7. 740	S.	15.00	Sup. 2.00	17.00	11. 549	S.	6.30	Sup. 3.00 9.30
7. 763	S.	15.00		15.00	11. 586	S.	5.40	5.40
8. 4	S.	6.75	Sup. 50c.	7.25	11. 597	S.	7.50	7.50
8. 20	S.	39.75		39.75	11. 610	S.	4.50	4.50
8. 75	Sup.	4.10		4.10	11. 678	S.	20.00	Sup. 2.75 22.75
8. 82	S.	7.35	Sup. 2.20	9.55	11. 789	S.	3.90	3.90
8. 84	S.	15.00		15.00	11. 800	S.	7.45	7.45
8. 89	Sup.	4.50		4.50	11. 441	S.	18.75	18.75
8. 119	S.	1.95		1.95	11. 669	Sup.	3.00	3.00
8. 143	S.	5.90	Sup. 25c.	6.15	11. 758	S.	2.75	2.75
8. 159	S.	2.10	Sup. 5c.	2.15	12. 73	S.	13.25	13.25
8. 160	S.	3.75	Sup. 50c.	4.25	12. 179	S.	14.25	14.25
8. 184	S.	7.00		7.00	12. 210	S.	6.00	Sup. 1.00 7.00
8. 201	S.	30.00		30.00	12. 359	S.	15.00	Sup. 3.75 18.75
8. 220	S.	8.25	Sup. 3.75	12.00	12. 452	S.	3.00	3.00
8. 261	S.	1.50		1.50	12. 520	Sup.	50c.	.50
8. 386	S.	12.00	Sup. 1.25	13.25	12. 557	S.	6.00	Sup. 20c. 6.20
8. 531	S.	4.50	Sup. 50c.	5.00	12. 585	S.	3.00	Sup. 20c. 3.20
8. 556	S.	1.95		1.95	12. 603	S.	9.75	Sup. 50c. 10.25
8. 644	S.	13.75	Sup. 12.50	26.25	12. 659	S.	2.00	Sup. 2.50 4.50
8. 736	S.	7.50	Sup. 4.35	11.85	12. 729	Sup.	2.50	2.50
8. 742	Sup.	2.50		2.50	12. 731	S.	75.00	75.00
8. 743	S.	30.00		30.00	12. 102	Sup.	4.00	4.00
8. 748	S.	30.00	Sup. 2.50	32.50	12. 290	S.	4.00	Sup. 75c. 4.75
8. 798	S.	5.20		5.20	12. 514	S.	7.50	Sup. 50c 8.00
8. 141	S.	3.90	Sup. 35c.	4.25	12. 716	S.	75.00	Sup. 75c 75.75
8. 152	S.	5.50	Sup. 25c.	5.75	12. 761	S.	12.60	12.60
8. 195	S.	6.50	Sup. 30c.		12. 813	S.	15.00	Sup. 3.35 18.35
	Ch.	10.00		16.80	12. 140	S.	10.05	Sup. 1.90 11.95
8. 372	S.	7.05	Sup. 15c.	7.20	12. 459	S.	60.00	60.00
8. 575	S.	7.50	Sup. 18.25	25.75	12. 521	S.	7.50	Sup. 3.25 10.75
8. 658	S.	6.50		6.50	12. 521	S.	15.00	15.00
8. 735	S.	12.00		12.00	12. 685	S.	6.75	Sup. 6.25 13.00
9. 16	S.	2.85	Sup. 10c.	2.95	12. 649	S.	4.50	Sup. 2.75 7.25
9. 50	S.	13.50	Sup. 2.55	16.05	13. 12	Sup.	1.45	1.45
9. 54	S.	3.00	Sup. 6.30	9.30	13. 24	S.	10.50	Sup. 2.50 13.00
9. 57	Sup.	12.50		12.50	13. 38	S.	2.90	2.90
9. 124	S.	9.00		9.00				

13. 55	S. 5.50, Sup. 75c.	6.25	16. 356	S. 2.25	2.25	20. 618	S. 7.50, Sup. 2.25	9.75
13. 96	Sup. 4.00	4.00	16. 474	S. 10.00	10.00	20. 683	S. 4.50, Sup. 25c	4.75
13. 183	S. 7.50, Sup. 4.25	11.75	16. 544	S. 31.25	31.25	20. 623	S. 9.60, Sup. 50c.	10.10
13. 65	S. 3.20, Sup. 25c.	3.45	16. 681	S. 7.50, Sup. 7.25	14.75	21. 11	S. 7.65	7.65
13. 186	S. 7.50, Sup. 2.90	10.40	16. 811	S. 8.50	8.50	21. 30	S. 30.00, Sup. 1.00	31.00
13. 215	S. 5.85, Sup. 50c.	6.35	16. 669	S. 15.00, Sup. 3.00	18.00	21. 41	S. 36.25	36.25
13. 230	Sup. 3.25	3.25	16. 742	S. 5.00	5.00	21. 49	S. 30.00, Sup. 5.50	35.50
13. 235	S. 7.50, Sup. 50c.	8.00	16. 795	S. 2.25, Sup. 35c.	2.60	21. 63	S. 16.85, Sup. 2.60	19.45
13. 254	S. 30.00	30.00	18. 139	Ch. 10.00	10.00	21. 79	Sup. 3.25	3.25
13. 268	S. 10.20	10.20	18. 46	S. 12.25	12.25	21. 89	S. 6.25, Sup. 2.00	8.25
13. 314	S. 18.00	18.00	18. 95	S. 2.85	2.85	21. 156	S. 6.75	6.75
13. 330	S. 4.50, Sup. 1.50	6.00	18. 110	S. 6.00, Sup. 20c.	6.20	21. 176	Ch. 10.00	10.00
13. 392	S. 8.00, Sup. 25c.	8.25	18. 112	S. 30.00	30.00	21. 204	Ch. 10.00	10.00
13. 416	S. 4.50	4.50	18. 174	S. 3.75, Sup. 2.75	6.50	21. 301	S. 4.50	4.50
13. 484	S. 6.00, Sup. 2.15	8.15	18. 235	S. 7.50	7.50	21. 326	S. 2.50, Sup. 3.60	6.10
13. 490	S. 6.30, Sup. 3.00	9.30	18. 241	S. 4.25, Sup. 4.25	8.50	21. 351	S. 3.00	3.00
13. 491	S. 15.00	15.00	18. 262	S. 9.00, Sup. 30c	9.30	21. 449	S. 15.00	15.00
13. 495	S. 22.50, Sup. 1.25	23.75	18. 270	S. 7.50, Sup. 50c.	8.00	21. 474	Sup. 2.50	2.50
13. 506	S. 30.00, Sup. 9.00	39.00	18. 277	S. 3.00	3.00	21. 479	S. 23.55	23.55
13. 589	S. 3.30, Sup. 2.25	5.55	18. 317	Sup. 7.25	7.25	21. 172	Ch. 10.00	10.00
13. 592	Sup. 80c	.80	18. 352	S. 3.75, Sup. 2.30	6.05	21. 491	S. 15.00	15.00
13. 605	Sup. 1.75	1.75	18. 367	Sup. 2.75	2.75	21. 503	S. 10.50, Sup. 5.00	15.50
13. 624	S. 7.50	7.50	18. 382	S. 7.00	7.00	21. 506	S. 30.00	30.00
13. 628	S. 10.00, Sup. 1.00	11.00	18. 405	S. 30.00	30.00	21. 600	Sup. 2.75	2.75
13. 667	S. 4.25	4.25	18. 411	S. 7.20, Sup. 3.00	10.20	21. 692	S. 1.05, Sup. 2.15	3.20
13. 691	S. 1.80	1.80	18. 428	S. 7.50, Sup. 3.00	10.50	21. 703	S. 77.50, Sup. 5.00	82.50
13. 726	S. 92.20, Sup. 1.85	94.05	18. 432	S. 60.00, Sup. 8.50	68.50	21. 754	S. 18.00, Sup. 3.75	21.75
13. 733	S. 19.50, Sup. 1.75	21.25	18. 458	S. 9.00, Sup. 2.00	11.00	21. 756	S. 15.00, Sup. 10.00	25.00
13. 749	Sup. 2.50	2.50	18. 476	S. 3.75	3.75	21. 757	S. 15.00, Sup. 50c	15.50
13. 765	S. 4.80, Sup. 1.00	5.80	18. 516	S. 13.00, Sup. 90c	13.90	21. 763	S. 14.00, Sup. 2.45	16.45
13. 816	Sup. 4.00	4.00	18. 578	S. 10.00	10.00	21. 772	Sup. 75c	.75
13. 887	S. 7.50, Sup. 1.75	9.25	18. 584	S. 30.00, Sup. 1.25	31.25	21. 793	S. 15.00, Sup. 3.75	18.75
14. 19	S. 5.55, Sup. 1.60	7.15	18. 689	S. 3.90	3.90	21. 68	S. 75.00	75.00
14. 41	S. 15.00, Sup. 5.75	20.75	18. 702	S. 127.50, Sup.	140.00	21. 180	S. 15.00	15.00
14. 28	Sup. 9.50	9.50	18. 734	S. 90.00, Sup. 6.50	96.50	21. 339	S. 5.75, Sup. 3.75	9.50
14. 64	S. 2.50, Sup. 2.25	4.75	18. 737	S. 16.50, Sup. 2.25	18.75	21. 401	S. 6.00	6.00
14. 66	S. 4.90, Sup. 1.25	6.15	18. 782	S. 7.50, Sup. 50c.	8.00	21. 642	S. 6.00	6.00
14. 97	S. 3.00	3.00	18. 744	S. 60.00	60.00	21. 715	S. 111.25, Sup.	143.75
14. 129	S. 5.85	5.85	18. 35	S. 9.15	9.15	21. 777	Sup. 6c	.06
14. 136	S. 6.25	6.25	18. 420	S. 2.40, Sup. 2.00	4.40	21. 783	S. 3.00	3.00
14. 151	S. 18.75	18.75	18. 766	S. 20.70, Sup. 6.75	27.45	22. 28	S. 6.75, Sup. 85c	7.60
14. 159	S. 40c, Sup. 50c.	.90	19. 100	S. 1.75, Ch. 10.00	11.75	22. 142	S. 1.50	1.50
14. 158	S. 4.50	4.50	19. 33	S. 23.25, Sup. 1.60	24.85	22. 146	Sup. 1.25	1.25
14. 188	S. 4.25, Sup. 3.05	7.30	19. 165	S. 1.35	1.35	22. 184	S. 2.00, Sup. 1.00	3.00
14. 196	S. 15.00	15.00	19. 203	S. 4.50	4.50	22. 187	S. 8.50, Sup. 50c.	9.00
14. 218	S. 15.00, Sup. 6.25	21.25	19. 223	S. 1.80	1.80	22. 192	S. 15.00	15.00
14. 305	S. 8.75, Sup. 1.25	10.00	19. 344	S. 7.50, Sup. 25c.	7.75	22. 400	Sup. 2.25	2.25
14. 329	S. 2.70, Sup. 30c.	3.00	19. 452	Sup. 2.00	2.00	22. 439	S. 7.35	7.35
14. 553	S. 30.00	30.00	19. 468	S. 3.75	3.75	22. 747	S. 50c, Sup. 4.50.	5.00
14. 570	S. 10.05	10.05	19. 496	S. 9.00	9.00	22. 790	Sup. 3.00	3.00
14. 643	S. 7.50, Sup. 1.25	8.75	19. 573	S. 15.00	15.00	22. 405	S. 30.00	30.00
14. 686	S. 1.50	1.50	19. 583	S. 3.45, Sup. 60c.	4.05	22. 645	S. 35.25, Sup. 25c	35.50
14. 718	S. 75.00, Sup. 4.70	79.70	19. 567	S. 62.50, Sup. 5.00	67.50	22. 771	S. 6.25, Sup. 2.75	9.00
14. 767	S. 17.50, Sup. 3.00	20.50	19. 701	S. 150.00	150.00	22. 819	Sup. 20.00	20.00
14. 814	S. 4.50, Sup. 60c.	5.10	19. 741	S. 9.00	9.00	22. 52	Sup. 3.50	3.50
14. 801	S. 1.50	1.50	19. 137	S. 6.00	6.00	22. 669	Sup. 25c	.25
14. 426	S. 3.30, Sup. 45c.	3.75	19. 189	Sup. 50c	.50	23. 18	S. 4.50	4.50
14. 678	Sup. 2.50	2.50	19. 263	S. 22.50	22.50	23. 191	S. 30.00	30.00
15. 22	S. 4.50	4.50	19. 288	S. 2.50, Sup. 1.50	4.00	23. 240	S. 4.95, Sup. 5c.	5.00
15. 43	S. 15.00, Sup. 1.00	16.00	19. 429	S. 4.50, Sup. 2.75	7.25	23. 333	S. 7.50, Sup. 1.25	8.75
15. 52	S. 3.75, Sup. 1.25	5.00	19. 716	S. 5.00	5.00	23. 552	S. 7.80	7.80
15. 145	Sup. 2.75	2.75	19. 730	S. 7.50, Sup. 25c.	7.75	23. 650	Sup. 4.50	4.50
15. 157	S. 8.50, Sup. 25c.	8.75	19. 807	S. 8.00	8.00	23. 654	S. 28.75, Sup. 1.25	30.00
15. 166	S. 4.50, Sup. 50c.	5.00	19. 125	S. 3.00	3.00	23. 764	S. 15.00	15.00
15. 181	S. 7.50	7.50	19. 369	Sup. 1.50	1.50	23. 796	S. 1.95	1.95
15. 247	S. 7.50	7.50	19. 815	S. 11.25, Sup. 50c	11.75	23. 32	S. 8.55, Sup. 1.25	9.80
15. 376	S. 30.00, Sup. 3.50	33.50	20. 48	S. 17.25, Ch. 10.00	27.25	23. 255	S. 2.60, Sup. 25c.	2.85
15. 390	Sup. 5.00	5.00	20. 15	S. 4.50, Sup. 50c.	5.00	23. 577	S. 30.00, Sup. 2.50	32.50
15. 418	S. 3.00	3.00	20. 96	S. 16.25, Sup. 2.50	18.75	23. 150	S. 3.00	3.00
15. 430	S. 13.00	13.00	20. 131	S. 5.70, Sup. 1.50	7.20	23. 798	S. 1.95	1.95
15. 462	S. 7.50	7.50	20. 142	S. 1.50	1.50	25. 59	S. 3.00, Sup. 50c.	3.50
15. 443	S. 3.60, Sup. 2.80	6.40	20. 206	S. 7.50, Sup. 2.75	10.25	25. 228	S. 6.00	6.00
15. 505	Sup. 3.25	3.25	20. 279	S. 10.00, Sup. 1.20	11.20	25. 256	S. 30.00	30.00
15. 515	S. 2.25	2.25	20. 337	S. 3.75, Sup. 2.25	6.00	25. 307	S. 7.25, Sup. 3.75	11.00
15. 539	S. 5.40	5.40	20. 343	S. 15.00	15.00	25. 322	S. 16.95	16.95
15. 558	S. 15.00, Sup. 25c	15.25	20. 390	S. 7.50	7.50	25. 332	S. 17.10, Sup. 3.00	20.10
15. 688	S. 3.00	3.00	20. 475	Sup. 2.75	2.75	25. 396	S. 22.10	22.10
15. 725	S. 126.25, Sup. 8.25	134.50	20. 487	S. 10.50	10.50	25. 416	S. 6.75, Sup. 3.50	10.25
15. 748	S. 15.00, Sup. 5.00	20.00	20. 537	S. 25.00, Sup. 4.25	29.25	25. 417	S. 7.05, Sup. 13.75	20.80
15. 772	Sup. 3.00	3.00	20. 553	S. 75.00, Sup. 2.35	77.35	25. 505	S. 9.00	9.00
15. 607	S. 450.00	450.00	20. 581	S. 4.05, Sup. 75c.	4.80	25. 590	S. 10.20, Sup. 6.50	16.70
15. 115	S. 4.20	4.20	20. 592	S. 4.50	4.50	25. 714	S. 25.35	25.35
15. 180	S. 11.25	11.25	20. 696	Sup. 10c	.10	25. 717	S. 15.00, Sup. 3.00	18.00
15. 189	S. 15.00	15.00	20. 697	S. 7.50, Sup. 6.25	13.75	25. 751	S. 22.50, Sup. 50c	23.00
15. 287	S. 7.50, Sup. 1.50	9.00	20. 760	S. 28.75, Sup. 50c	29.25	25. 784	S. 7.50, Sup. 75c.	8.25
15. 598	S. 7.50	7.50	20. 792	S. 6.75	6.75	25. 810	S. 3.25	3.25
16. 3	S. 4.35, Sup. 35c.	4.70	20. 787	S. 4.50, Sup. 3.25	7.75	25. 526	S. 6.00	6.00
16. 44	S. 6.10, Sup. 2.25	8.35	20. 449	Sup. 25.00	25.00	25. 739	S. 15.00	15.00
16. 117	Sup. 4.50	4.50	20. 607	Sup. 25.00	25.00	25. 521	S. 5.40, Sup. 60c.	6.00
16. 128	S. 3.00, Ch. 10.00	13.00	20. 708	Sup. 50.00	50.00	26. 40	S. 180.00, Sup.	205.00
16. 162	S. 27.60	27.60	20. 763	Sup. 25.00	25.00			
16. 169	S. 11.10	11.10	20. 132	S. 4.35	4.35	26. 171	S. 6.00, Sup. 50c	6.50
16. 231	S. 10.50, Sup. 20c	10.70	20. 485	S. 10.00, Sup. 2.59	12.59	26. 409	S. 22.50, Sup. 19.25	41.75

26. 599 S. 5.25	5.25	28. 62 S. 17.00	17.00	29. 389 S. 9.00	9.00
26. 226 S. 47.50, Sup. 1.35	48.85	28. 74 S. 8.55	8.55	29. 492 S. 7.95	7.95
26. 782 S. 32.00	32.00	28. 80 S. 10.95	10.95	29. 565 S. 6.00	6.00
26. 358 S. 15.00, Sup. 7.50	22.50	28. 209 S. 3.00	3.00	29. 709 S. 15.00, Sup. 1.75	16.75
27. 28 S. 3.75, Sup. 5.00	8.75	28. 253 S. 10.50	10.50	29. 722 S. 82.50, Sup. 7.50	90.00
27. 96 Sup. 1.75	1.75	28. 282 S. 1.50	1.50	29. 724 S. 18.00, Sup. 5c.	18.05
27. 120 S. 33.25, Sup. 3.50	36.75	28. 304 S. 15.00, Sup. 1.50	16.50	29. 748 S. 60.00	60.00
27. 145 Sup. 1.25	1.25	28. 328 Sup. 1.35	1.35	29. 750 S. 22.50, Sup. 50c	23.00
27. 167 S. 1.65	1.65	28. 561 Sup. 6.25	6.25	29. 801 S. 3.00	3.00
27. 221 S. 7.50, Sup. 50c	8.00	28. 612 S. 7.50, Sup. 50c	8.00	29. 52 S. 4.20, Sup. 5c.	4.25
27. 300 S. 4.25	4.25	28. 635 Sup. 80c	.80	29. 208 S. 45.00, Sup. 13.75	58.75
27. 313 S. 15.00, Sup. 50c	15.50	28. 24 S. 300.00, Sup.		29. 721 S. 24.00, Sup. 5.60	29.60
27. 325 S. 8.45, Sup. 1.55	10.00	37.50	337.50	29. 768 S. 4.50, Sup. 15c.	4.65
27. 372 S. 7.65, Sup. 10c.	7.75	28. 719 S. 165.00, Sup.		29. 78 S. 3.00	3.00
27. 454 S. 7.00	7.00	2.85	167.85	29. 185 S. 1.50, Sup. 4.00	5.50
27. 518 S. 3.90	3.90	28. 749 S. 12.25, Sup. 3.00	15.25	29. 545 S. 8.85	8.85
27. 532 S. 15.00, Sup. 6.00	21.00	28. 14 S. 6.45, Sup. 2.25	8.70	30. 57 S. 7.50, Sup. 1.70	9.20
27. 700 S. 162.50, Sup. 1.60	164.10	28. 335 S. 9.50, Sup. 2.00	11.50	30. 230 S. 1.80, Sup. 3.00	4.80
27. 597 S. 10.00, Sup. 2.43	12.43	28. 382 Sup. 12.75	12.75	30. 310 S. 4.50	4.50
27. 708 S. 85.00, Sup. 7.35	92.35	28. 813 S. 12.50, Sup. 15.00	27.50	30. 367 S. 3.00, Sup. 5.00	8.00
27. 710 S. 97.50, Sup. 50c	98.00	29. 42 S. 30.00, Sup. 2.50	32.50	30. 383 S. 7.50, Sup. 75c.	8.25
27. 742 S. 30.00	30.00	29. 45 Sup. 1.25	1.25	30. 410 S. 1.50	1.50
27. 762 S. 13.45, Sup. 25c	13.70	29. 75 S. 12.00	12.00	30. 515 Sup. 20c	.20
27. 773 S. 15.00, Sup. 1.25	16.25	29. 83 S. 9.75	9.75	30. 556 S. 3.00	3.00
27. 793 S. 15.00, Sup. 6.00	21.00	29. 122 S. 10.00	10.00	30. 666 S. 10.00	10.00
27. 800 Sup. 50c	.50	29. 135 S. 3.60, Sup. 42c.	4.02	30. 712 S. 80.00	80.00
27. 292 S. 13.75	13.75	29. 157 S. 4.75, Sup. 68c.	5.43	30. 729 S. 21.25	21.25
27. 585 S. 3.75	3.75	29. 193 S. 10.00, Sup. 95c	10.95	30. 744 S. 60.00	60.00
27. 771 Sup. 50c	.50	29. 272 S. 3.00	3.00	30. 767 Sup. 2.00	2.00
28. 60 S. 17.50, Sup. 2.50	20.00	29. 317 S. 30.00	30.00		

Expenditures.

Ult.	Am't.		
2. C. P. Shea, on account	\$ 115.00	6. Indianapolis Gas Co., office lights..	2.48
2. Central Union Telephone Co., rental and long distance service	21.85	6. Postal Telegraph Co., telegraph messages for December	40.47
2. C. P. Shea, balance on December account	66.50	6. Frank P. Fall, balance on December account	146.00
2. Wm. Rowbotham, on account of salary	50.00	6. Patrick McGill, one week's salary as organizer	11.00
2. J. B. Fritzpatrick, balance on December account	5.60	6. A. B. Walton, organizing expenses for Oct. 13th and 14th	13.00
2. J. B. Fritzpatrick, on account	75.00	6. Sec'y of State of Virginia, balance for registration of emblem	2.50
2. Southern Express Co., expressage to New Orleans	.90	7. Geo. F. McGinnis, for postage stamps	24.00
2. Nelson Blackwell, janitor services for December	16.00	7. Chas. Reid, two weeks' salary	40.00
2. C. F. O'Neill, balance on December account	195.65	7. M. J. Dwyer, on account	25.00
2. J. H. Warner, balance on December account	78.30	7. H. K. Sullivan, on account for December	150.00
2. Samuel Johnson, balance on December account	120.20	7. Bobbs Merrill Co., office stationery	4.75
2. Western Union Telegraph Co., sending one message	.58	7. Cheltenham Press, printing supplies	13.50
4. N. W. Evans, on account	100.00	7. Cheltenham Press, printing Magazine and mailing	578.38
4. James J. Dwyer, on account of salary	25.00	8. M. J. Pesell, third week's benefits for Local 405	70.00
4. C. H. Shannessy, for organizing Local 692	5.00	8. M. J. Pesell, third week's benefits for Local 754	60.00
4. Fred Gascoyne, for organizing Local 796	5.00	8. Frank Markey, on account	100.00
4. H. Pohle, for organizing Local 807	5.00	8. Frank Morrison, for reports of A. F. of L. Convention	3.00
5. Stamps sent for supplies by 221..	.50	8. C. P. Shea, on account	75.00
5. M. J. Pesell, second week's benefit for 754	85.00	8. Geo. C. Campbell, for organizing Local 195	5.00
5. M. J. Pesell, second week's benefit for 405	80.00	9. M. J. Pesell, first week's benefits for 570	165.00
5. Chas. Robb, balance on December account	42.75	9. L. Dunn, salary to date	30.00
5. Edw. Gould, balance on December account	68.10	9. M. Pedlow, salary to date	30.00
5. F. A. Markey, balance on December account	63.00	9. L. Larsen, salary to date	24.00
5. E. L. Turley, in full for December salary	150.00	9. M. O'Neill, salary to date	30.00
5. Geo. Innis, balance on December account	171.80	9. M. Hawkins, salary to date	15.00
5. Sec'y State of Minnesota, balance for registration of emblem	1.00	9. C. Hong, salary to date	24.00
5. Sec'y State of New Jersey, balance for registration of emblem	1.00	9. M. J. Pesell, organization in St. Louis	15.60
5. Sec'y of State of Colorado, balance for registration of emblem	1.00	9. Library Bureau, printed supplies..	6.25
5. Sec'y of State of Michigan, balance for registration of emblem	1.00	9. Geo. J. Mayer, for making seals, stencils, etc	35.95
5. Sec'y of State of Alabama, balance for registration of emblem	1.00	9. P. S. Bixby, for organizing Local 556	5.00
6. Indiana Trust Co., rent for the month of January	100.00	9. Hogan Transfer and Storage Co., draying	3.26
6. Wm. Rowbotham, on account of organizing	10.00	12. E. R. Parmelee, for auditing I. B. of T. books	35.00
6. Hiff Stationery Co., office supplies	.90	12. Chas. Robb, on account	100.00
		12. Samuel Johnson, on account	25.00
		12. Whitehead & Hoag Co., for buttons	588.75
		12. John Mullen, Trustee, salary and expenses for auditing books	65.10
		12. A. B. Walton, Trustee, salary and expenses for auditing books	123.50
		12. Geo. W. Dillon, Trustee, balance of salary and expenses for auditing books	73.00

13. Custom charges on a package to Toronto	.90	20. Edw. O'Leary, for organizing Local 48	6.75
13. Edward Gould, on account	100.00	20. M. J. Dwyer, on account	100.00
13. Patrick McGill, one week's salary as organizer	11.00	20. Patrick McGill, one week's salary as organizer	11.00
14. Stamps received on supplies from Local 570	.05	20. J. H. Warner, on account	50.00
14. Chas. Robb, second week's benefits for Locals 40 and 701	3,000 00	21. Stamps received from Local 777 on supplies	.06
14. Wm. Rowbotham, in full for organizing expenses	5.10	21. J. B. Fitzpatrick, on account	60.00
14. New Telephone Co., one message by long distance	1.25	21. Samuel Johnson, on account	75.00
14. Moorman and Geller, for printing supplies	201.54	21. N. W. Evans, on account	50.00
15. M. J. Pesell, fourth week's benefits for Local 405	75.00	23. Chas. Reid, salary to date	40.00
15. M. J. Pesell, fourth week's benefit for Local 754	70.00	23. L. Dunn, salary to date	30.00
15. Remington Typewriter Co., office supplies	9.25	23. M. Pedlow, salary to date	30.00
15. Sec'ty of State of Utah, fees for registering emblem	3.00	23. M. O'Neill, salary to date	30.00
15. Sec'ty of State of Mexico, for registering emblem	5.00	23. L. Larsen, salary to date	24.00
15. Sec'ty of State of Kentucky, for registering emblem	3.00	23. M. Hawkins, salary to date	30.00
16. Sec'ty of State of Vermont, for registering emblem	4.00	23. C. Houg, salary to date	24.00
15. Sec'ty of State of Louisiana, for registering emblem	2.00	23. James J. Dwyer, on account of salary	25.00
15. Sec'ty of State of Oregon, for registering emblem	2.00	23. C. P. Shea, on account	25.00
15. Sec'ty of State of Washington, for registering emblem	7.00	25. M. J. Pesell, third week's benefit for Local 570	145.00
15. Sec'ty of State of California, for registering emblem	5.00	25. Wm. Rowbotham, on organizing account	25.00
16. James J. Dwyer, on account of salary	25.00	26. H. K. Sullivan, balance on December account	31.80
16. Mrs. N. W. Blackwell, making cover for chairs in executive room	2.84	26. M. J. Dwyer, on account	100.00
16. C. P. Shea, on account	25.00	26. Samuel Johnson, on account	75.00
16. Geo. Innis, on account	75.00	26. J. H. Warner, on account	50.00
18. M. J. Pesell, second week's strike benefit for Local 570	175.00	26. Albert Young, on account	25.00
18. Whitehead & Hoag Co., for buttons	585.65	26. Diamond Steam Laundry Co., for washing towels	.50
19. Geo. F. McGinnis, for postage stamps	20.00	27. H. K. Sullivan, on account	25.00
19. Wm. Rowbotham, balance of January salary	50.00	27. J. B. Fitzpatrick, on account	120.00
20. Stamps received on supplies from Local 696	.10	27. Daniel Mahoney, in full for December salary and expenses as organizer	123.00
20. Albert Young, on account	100.00	27. Chas. Gay, for organizing Local 797	5.00
		29. Frank Morrison, December per capita tax to A. F. of L.	418.25
		29. Hogan Transfer and Storage Co., draying	1.90
		30. Stamps received on supplies from Local 515	.20
		30. Nelson Blackwell, janitor services for the month of January	16.00
		30. American Express Co., expressage	4.96
		30. Adams Express Co., expressage	28.97
		30. United States Express Co., expressage	1.86
		30. Postoffice money order for \$1.50, money sent back to Local 122 ..	.03